

ACUTE CRISIS IN SPAIN; OPINIONS VARY IN CABINET

Entry of United States in War and Attitude of the South American Republics Deeply Affect the Peninsular Nation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Despite every endeavor to disguise the fact and all precautions not to initiate the outside world into the difficulties of the situation, Spain is undoubtedly faced by the most acute crisis since the outbreak of the war. It is evident the decisive moment has arrived and despite many semi-official denials, a ministerial crisis of pronounced seriousness is threatened and the Premier, Count de Romanones, is compelled to exercise all his strength and splendid tact to keep his team together.

Spain's view of her duty and interest have been deeply affected, not only by the entry of the United States into the war, but by the evident probability that various South American republics will follow suit. Until quite recently practically every party except the few Republicans believed a neutrality warmly sympathetic to the Allies the only policy for Spain. This attitude is now being sharply revised, for it is believed Spanish prestige is in danger. Signs are being looked for from France and South America and some uneasiness is felt owing to the fact that the French press is peculiarly silent regarding the Spanish situation.

As soon as the United States decided for war an obviously inspired discretion suddenly fell upon the press. Little news appeared in the papers and the subject was dismissed in a few lines. It was evident, however, that there were differences of opinion in the Cabinet and disquieting rumors were circulated in spite of the Premier's denial. Many of the Cabinet differences are due to the desire for the creation of a war party, on the ground that unless Spain participates in the struggle she will be stranded after the war.

On the other hand, the question is asked if Spain cannot better serve the Allies as a neutral than as a belligerent. She has now taken charge of the diplomatic affairs of practically all belligerents in the countries of their enemies, entailing large responsibilities. It is urged, therefore, that (Continued on page seven, column two)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by H. Walter Barnett
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

INTRIGUES OF GERMANY IN RUSSIA TRACED

Anti-Polish Policy of the Russian Government Dictated From Berlin—Concessions in Russia to German Firms

The following article is one of a series written for this paper by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian language and institutions in the University of Chicago, than whom no better authority is to be found in the United States. Copyright by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two phrases have had to be constantly used in all recent discussions of Russian politics. Both expressions designated what had come to be fundamental facts in Russian internal affairs. Earlier, one had to recognize the fact of "German influence on Russian internal politics," all statements of the German Chancellor to the contrary notwithstanding. Then one began to use another expression, which consisted of the simple words "German intrigues." The latter was really simply another phase of the former.

In time of peace we had the effort of Germany to influence the policy of the Russian Government with regard to strictly internal affairs. The reason for such influence might be the existence of a corresponding problem in Germany itself, which would be affected by the treatment of the question in Russia, as for example the Polish question. Or again it might be a case of deliberately attempting to prevent the general political development in a neighboring State; for such development would force a corresponding movement at home, and in any case would strengthen the neighbor. Such attempts to influence were perceived.

(Continued on page two, column one)

FREE RUSSIA'S AIMS STATED IN PROCLAMATION

Provisional Government Seeks Durable Peace, Not Conquests—Military Mechanism to Be Reorganized to Check Invader

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Provisional Government has issued a striking manifesto pointing out the vital necessity of driving the invader from Russia and setting forth the aims of free Russia, which do not include the conquest of foreign territory or the subjugation and humiliation of any one, but the establishment of a durable peace based on the rights of nations to decide their own destiny.

The proclamation opens by stating that after reviewing the military situation, the Russian Government has decided it is its duty frankly to tell the people the whole truth. The manifesto then refers to the disorganization of finance, provisioning, transport, and munition supply, owing to the culpable inaction and inept measures of the old régime.

It continues by stating that the Provisional Government will devote its energies, with the cooperation of the nation, to the repair of these serious matters, but time is pressing.

Continuing, the manifesto states that the country is still capable of a powerful blow at the enemy, who is now threatening a new and decisive thrust. Defense of the national patrimony and deliverance of the country from the invader constitutes the fundamental problem facing the Russian soldiers.

Then it defines its aims in fighting, as follows: "The Government considers it a duty to declare at this moment for a free Russia; not at supremacy over other nations, or at depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupation by force of foreign territory; but aims at establishing a durable peace on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny. The Russian Nation does not seek after extending its power abroad at the expense of others, and it does not aim at subjugating or humiliating anybody."

Continuing, the manifesto refers to the recent Polish announcement, a step taken in accordance with the higher standards of equity. On these will be based the foreign policy of the Provisional Government, which will, it is added, observe fully the engagements entered into with the Allies.

In conclusion, the Provisional Government says the State is in danger. Every effort must be made to save it, and it calls upon the country to respond by the creation of a united national will which will give new strength to the struggle and procure its salvation.

M. Milukoff, the Foreign Minister, speaking at the third day's session of the congress of his party, said he was only beginning to realize the greatness of the role which his party was called upon to play in organizing the new Russia's life.

The resolution which it adopted in regard to the war, he said, had been greeted with great enthusiasm by the Allies' representatives, and would completely dissipate the anxiety which the first days of the Russian revolution had caused.

(Continued on page seven, column four)

BIG BOSTON RUSH FOR NATURALIZATION

So great was the rush at the naturalization office in Boston today, that at noon, with 150 persons in line, it was decided to turn away other applicants for the day. Since war was declared 509 aliens have applied in Boston for naturalization papers. This number included 12 Germans, who asked for first papers in order that they might enlist in the United States Army. The naval authorities of the Government will not accept persons until they have made application for second papers. All records for the naturalization office in Boston were broken yesterday when 154 papers were issued.

MORE THAN 500 PERSONS APPEAR AGAINST LICENSE

Property Owners, Residents and Police Protest Proposed Dorchester Avenue Saloon at Hearing of the Licensing Board

More than 500 remonstrants appeared before the Boston Licensing Board yesterday in opposition to an application for the transfer of a first-class liquor license from 56 Union Street, Charlestown, to 1108 Dorchester Avenue. So many opponents appeared that the hearing was adjourned from the regular hearing room to the hearing room of the Public Service Commission, but the larger room failed to accommodate all the persons who appeared in protest. Petitions containing the signatures of 900 property owners and residents were presented, and the only persons to appear in favor of the transfer were the petitioner and the owner of the property where the saloon would be located. The Licensing Board took the case under advisement.

Appearing in opposition to the transfer of the license to the corner of Dorchester and Savin Hill avenues, Henry E. Hagan, member of Boston City Council declared that the saloon would be a menace to the community and a constant source of temptation to the young men of the district. He said that the property owners were opposed to the license, and, further, that it would not be possible to provide adequate protection for the children and women at the Savin Hill playground if the saloon was placed on the corner.

Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of the Boston Police Department, also spoke in opposition to the license. He said that the opening of the saloon would compel the Police Department to detail at least three more policemen to the district and that in view of present conditions and the great demand for patrolmen for guard duty in the city the Police Department could ill afford to assign additional men to that district with most of the reserves already on duty.

Superintendent Crowley said that he was also representing Capt. Charles T. Reardon of Station 11 in opposition to the license. The great mass (Continued on page nine, column three)

BRITAIN NOT YET READY TO RAISE THE BLACKLIST

Whole Question Regarding Enemy Trading Under Consideration—Anxious to Remove Any Misgivings

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Inquiry by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau regarding the reported raising of the black list indicates that no sensational decisions will be immediately reported. It would be safe to say no sensational decisions have been arrived at, though it is common sense to infer that the whole question of enemy trading in the Americas, including the question of black list, is under consideration by the proper authorities, both in Washington and in London. It is an extremely difficult problem, involving complex and intricate financial and political considerations.

The situation in regard to enemy trading in America is, of course, completely changed now that America is an ally of Great Britain. The black list firms are substantially enemy firms and it is now America's own interest to check their activities.

The United States is now able to explore the whole situation in the light of new information which Great Britain as an ally may be able to furnish her, but until both governments see their way clearly, no information is likely to be given out.

Tangible obvious German interests are a simple matter, but there are more elusive and intangible German financial interests in American business life to be considered, and any premature publicity as to the two governments' intentions would enable these German interests to take action to defeat these intentions.

The question of South America has also to be considered and no doubt constitutes one of the most difficult factors in this problem. It may be said, however, that Britain is anxious to take an opportunity, if possible, to remove the last vestiges of the idea that her black list as far as it affects South America was framed, as the Germans have always contended, with a view to her own trade interests and not purely and simply as a war measure.

The reasoning that the black list may be raised is possibly an intelligent anticipation of a likely event, but no such decision, so far as The Christian Science Monitor representative can ascertain, has yet been arrived at, and such a decision will, of course, depend on the line the United States may take regarding enemy trading, both within her own borders and in the sphere of her immediate influence.

Meantime, while doubtless the two governments are going into the whole question in all its ramifications with the assistance of the financial authorities, no decision is likely to be announced, or information given.

COAL SHIPMENT EMBARGO IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Argentine Ambassador says that he has heard of no proposal to restrict coal shipments from the United States to Argentina unless the latter calls off her embargo on wheat. The South American division of the State Department says that they have heard nothing of such a thing and discredit it entirely. The Ambassador says that he cannot conceive of the possibility of the United States "asking us to let our own people starve." He thinks that such a move by the United States would approach the "unfriendly act" stage.

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A. J. BALFOUR TO VISIT WASHINGTON

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is about to leave for Washington on "a special mission," according to an official announcement made today.

During his absence Lord Robert Cecil will act as Foreign Secretary.

SEVEN BILLION APPROPRIATION FOR WAR PLANS

House Receives Bill Increasing Bond Issue by Two Million—President Consults With Congress Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After the House Ways and Means Committee had favorably reported to the House a \$7,000,000,000 financial program for the war, increasing the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue by \$2,000,000,000 in treasury notes, President Wilson was in consultation Wednesday afternoon with Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Kitchin on this and the universal military service measure.

Following the conference with the Chief Executive, Mr. Kitchin announced that the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation plan will be passed by the House on Friday, if Administration plans carry.

The Chief Executive declared himself to be heartily in favor of the plan of the Army department and was much concerned over speedy action on both measures. The leaders could not tell him how strong the sentiment against compulsory service will be. They were uncertain, too, whether it can be overcome. The House, after a short session, at which several Navy bills were reported back from the Naval Affairs Committee, adjourned to meet Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

The House bills provide for the appointment of an additional midshipman at Annapolis for each district, for an increase in the age limit of the Naval Reserve from 35 to 50 to allow trained merchant ship officers to enlist, for the Government appropriation of ships for war service, and other matters.

ALL ON BOARD THE STEAMER NEW YORK SAVED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The mining of the steamer New York appears to have occurred on Monday evening and the vessel was, with great difficulty, towed into the Mersey. All on board were saved, according to reports here. The results of drill were seen in the readiness with which the passengers took their places on deck, but they were to have no experience of open boats, for the Dock Board's tender, Galatea, and the Isle of Man boat, Tynwald, were early on the scene in response to wireless messages and the passengers were quickly transhipped.

American Ship's Crew Safe

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—An Almeria telegram states that a Danish vessel has picked up the crew of the American vessel Edwin Hunt, which was torpedoed.

FOR AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rabbi Wise of New York today recommended to Secretary Lansing the appointment of William D. Wheelwright of Portland, Ore., as Ambassador to Japan, to succeed Ambassador Guthrie.

ARGENTINA GIVES MORAL SUPPORT TO UNITED STATES

Justice of Decision in War With Germany Is Recognized by South American Republic—Effect of Move

Argentina, it is announced, has formally recognized the justice of the United States action in declaring a state of war between this country and the German Government, and dispatches from various sources indicate that Brazil already may have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, although confirmation is lacking. A crisis over relations with Germany exists in Spain. Guatemala, Peru and Costa Rica have declared their intention of supporting the United States in its attitude towards Germany. Chile and Mexico, it appears, are to remain neutral, and according to the Director-General of the Pan-American Union, opinion throughout South and Central America is overwhelmingly with the United States as against Germany.

Argentina in Sympathy

Shows Sentiment in Opposition to Stand Taken by Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clear alignment with the United States is announced by the Government of Argentina in a note recognizing the justice of the causes prompting the United States to declare a state of war with the Government of Germany and communicated to this Government in reply to the note announcing the declaration of war by the United States. The Argentine note is as follows:

"The Government of the Argentine Republic, in view of the causes that have prompted the United States of America to declare war against the Government of the German Empire, recognizes the justice of that decision, founded as it is upon the violation of the principles of neutrality established by the rules of international law which have been considered definite conquests of civilization."

The importance of this position is even greater than appears on the surface, South American diplomatists here declare. Argentina has for years been more or less understood to be the leader in formulation of the policy of the South American republics. The new Administration, now in power there, of a political party never before in control, has been an unknown quantity even in high official circles of its own country. Gradually the impression has been gaining ground that Argentina was going to take no important action beyond restating her neutrality.

In reply to the announcement by the United States that relations with Germany had been severed, Argentina announced adherence to international law. It is in pursuance of this adherence, and because repeated violations of international law have been committed by Germany, that Argentina has taken her stand, according to the explanation current in diplomatic circles here.

The embargo on wheat placed by the Argentine Government recently has led some in the United States to question the sympathy of the South American republic with the Allies and the United States; although such question was declared unwarranted in the best informed circles. The strong action now clears the way for the best relations between the nations which have ever existed, it is held, and this is taken to mean a new impetus and significance given to pan-Americanism, particularly as European nations see it assuming a larger import through the readiness of the South American republic to give its full moral support to the stand of the North American republic.

The Cabinet situation in Argentina has been such that the action is taken to be the more impressive. There has been no minister of foreign affairs for several months, the Minister of Agriculture having been acting. President Irigoyen had given no intimation to the public of the policy being formulated and the vacancy in the Cabinet and the newness of the Administration (Continued on page eight, column three)

RAILROAD PLAN FOR WAR SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for rapid shipment of foodstuffs, other war material and military forces of the country, were discussed in a secret session of railroad officials and representatives of the Council of National Defense here today.

Forty-five representative railroad heads were in the session with Daniel Willard, chairman of the transportation division of the council. The possibility of the Government temporarily taking over the war lines of certain large roads and also several small rail lines for military purposes were discussed.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Vimy Ridge is held by the British troops, and already Sir Douglas Haig's men are pressing into the great plain which lies under its guns between them and Douai. Over 11,000 prisoners, including a general of division, 100 guns, including some of eight inches, 163 machine guns, and 60 trench mortars are amongst the captures, in what will probably be known in history as the battle of Vimy. Pushing down the far slope of the hill, the British have already occupied Farbus Village, in the plain at the bottom of the southeastern slope, and cleared the wood of the same name. Further south they have captured the village of Monchy le Preux, some half mile north of the great road from Arras to Cambrai, and between five and six miles east of Arras, whilst on the Rapaume-Cambrai road the ground has been cleared north of the village of Louvriery, some 10 miles from Cambrai itself.

In the Mesopotamian theater, the British and the Russians are closing steadily on the retreating Turks. The combined British and Russian columns which join hands at Khanykin, are sweeping the Turks to the north, whilst another Russian column advancing into the Banah district, 100 miles east of Mosul, is threatening their retreat to the north.

Strong British Advance

Following Up Capture of 11,000 Germans (and 100 Guns)
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Along every road behind the British front today, troops in unprecedented numbers are being moved forward.

(Continued on page seven, column one)

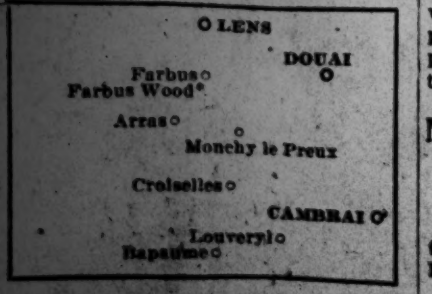


Diagram illustrates reports of further British gains on western front. Heavy type represents German strongholds; light type indicates places now held by the British forces.

GERMAN BOXER FUND USED TO AID REBELLION

New Belgian Ambassador to United States Brings Story of Plot to Procure Uprising in China by Muhammadans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the Chinese Government has evidence that part of the German boxer indemnity fund was used by Germany to foment uprisings in China, that German agents conducted an expedition through Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan into Northwestern China for the purpose of causing a Muhammadan uprising, and that Germany made many efforts to send out armed raiders from Chinese ports, were statements made by Emil de Cartier, former Belgian Ambassador to China, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. de Cartier, who was on his way from China to Washington to take up his new post as Belgian Ambassador to the United States, said that the German expedition into China came about in this way: Some British-Indian soldiers, Muhammadan in religion, who were captured by the Germans on the western front were persuaded that they were fighting on the wrong side and should support Turkey, the protectors of and seat of authority of their religion.

These soldiers, led by German agents and officers, said Mr. de Cartier, among whom was M. von Hentling, former secretary of the German Legation at Peking, made their difficult way across Persia and Afghanistan, to Northwestern China, where they sought to cause a Muhammadan uprising in support of Turkey and her allies. Many of the members of the expedition, he said, were arrested for preaching sedition against the Chinese Government among those of their religion.

In discussing the situation in China and the Far West generally, Mr. de Cartier said that the act of the Chinese Government in casting its lot with the Entente Allies had been well received in China. The relations between China and Japan, he said, had been much improved during the last year and he saw no probability of further friction between the two governments.

INTRIGUES OF GERMANY IN RUSSIA TRACED

(Continued from page one)

haps considered absolutely legitimate, as the game of international politics has been played by some.

But when war conditions prevail any attempt to interfere with the internal policy of the country with which one is at war becomes of the nature of an intrigue. When developed, and pushed to its logical aim, such intrigue must lead to reasonable acts on the part of those who actually participated, or inadvertently contributed to its success. That is what the Russian people finally concluded last month. As has been emphasized in all the reports of the recent revolution, unanimity of action was secured to a considerable degree by the realization of the existence of an intrigue run from Berlin, and abetted by Russians.

The basis for the German intrigue going on in Russia during the last 30 months was the previous practice developed by Germany of influencing Russian internal politics. This practice assumed many forms. Some of its manifestations have been characterized in the President's message to Congress: "Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest." But as a rule, the methods adopted by Germany in Russia were more scrupulous, though just as effective. And German efforts to give a certain direction to Russia's internal policy were in large measure successful. For German aims and ideals fitted in with the aims and ideals of a small group of reactionaries, who were in control of the Government of Russia.

The best illustration of German influence in Russia has been the Polish question. For many years it has been clear to the Polish leaders that the anti-Polish policy of the Russian Government has been dictated from Berlin. It was patently evident that Germany did not wish Russia to solve her Polish question in a liberal sense. Such a solution in Russia would force a corresponding solution in Prussia. In 1908 the Duma passed a bill that gave a large measure of autonomy to the Polish provinces. This bill failed to pass the Upper House of the Russian Parliament. It was stated at the time that the appointed members of the Upper House voted against the bill, and that their instructions so to vote were the result of pressure exerted by Berlin.

In 1906 the Russian Duma demanded responsible government. For a moment we thought that constitutionalism had finally won the day in Russia. At that time one of the most influential members of the Russian Government was Mr. Schwanebach, the Imperial Comptroller. A German name has not always indicated in Russia German leanings; but in the case of this man one had to note not only German origin but German methods and ideals. It therefore seemed quite logical at the time that he should report, as he in fact did, to the German

Kaiser, on the efforts that were being made in Russia to block the work of the new popular institution, the Duma. But common ideals of government were not the only basis for this German influence on Russian internal politics. Large concessions of an economic character are in all countries a source of profit to those who can grant the concession. During the last years German firms and groups have been receiving such concessions in Russia. One constantly heard complaints that Germans were being given special privileges, on terms disadvantageous to Russia. There were many instances where the German proposal was clearly preferred to a corresponding proposal coming from Russians. This concession-granting served as an economic basis for the German influence in Russia. Again, the men at the head of the ruling bureaucracy were for the most part large landlords. In 1905-6, during the Russian revolution, there were extensive agrarian disorders. Many landlords became frightened, sold their land and invested their capital in German industrial enterprises. Many of the recently arrested ministers had large accounts in Berlin banks, dating back many years.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A. J. GUCHKOV
Minister of War in Russian "Revolutionary" Government.

of an influential group in the Russian bureaucracy was the Potsdam agreement of 1910, which neutralized in many respects the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907. The terms of the Potsdam agreement, so far as they were known, were clearly counter to Russia's best interests. From 1908 on, Russian Government circles could be clearly divided into two groups. There were the "pro-Germans" on the one hand, and the "pro-English" on the other. In current discussions these terms were used freely, as short but accurate. It was interesting to note that the division represented also political ideals. The pro-Germans were without exception the most reactionary element in the Government. The pro-English always represented a liberal element, that had been gradually developing.

The present writer was working in an English university from 1912-1914. During those years there was a frank opposition in England to the Anglo-Russian Entente. This opposition came from the Liberal and Radical camps, who were quite openly working to bring about closer relations between Germany and England. They saw in Russia only reactionary, imperialistic, bureaucratic government, while to them Germany represented liberalism and pacifism.

All efforts to persuade these Englishmen of their mistake in judging of the two countries proved of no avail. It was pointed out to them that Germany and German methods were well and truly reflected in Russia through a bureaucracy at the head of which were men either German by origin or in any case German in their ideals of government. It seemed very logical that in Russia, Germany should appeal to this group of reactionaries. But how could this same German appeal to the radicals in England? One was never able to get a satisfactory answer in England. Though these Englishmen saw only reactionary Russia, they would not see the German influence behind and in this Russia of autocracy.

To the student of Russian affairs German efforts to influence the internal policy of Russia have been easily recognizable. The efforts were not confined simply to moral pressure, which might be quite legitimate. German agents resorted to less legitimate methods. All during the winter of 1913-14 there was a series of women strikes. The strikes frequently lasted only for a day, and seemed to be mere rehearsals. No one seemed to know how to interpret the strikes, for they were clearly not genuine, economic strikes. It was asserted by many that they were the work of German agents. There had been such German-provoked strikes in earlier periods. It was thought that these strikes might be part of a program, that they were simply preparing the ground for some important move.

At that time the first negotiations were being started for the renewal of a trade treaty between Russia and Germany. Germany was insisting upon the acceptance of the terms of the previous treaty. The terms of the treaty of 1904, which was for 10 years only, and which Germany had negotiated with Russia during the Russo-Japanese war, were very unfavorable to Russia. Many Russians saw in these women-strikes during the winter of 1913-1914, an effort on the part of Germany to create an internal situation in Russia that would make it more possible to insist on the reaffirmation of the previous treaty. The rehearsals were evidently found to be satisfactory. For it will be recalled

that a serious strike was in progress during the last weeks of July, 1914. Workmen leaders told me in 1915 that this strike had been proved to be an "unclean affair."

With the outbreak of hostilities, German efforts to influence Russian internal politics developed definitely into a German intrigue within Russia. To understand the possibility of the continuance of this German influence, one must recall the conditions under which Russia came into the war. Writing at a distance, but on the basis of the state of thought which I had observed in Russia in the last spring of 1914, I explained the unanimous support given to the war in Russia as evidence of a popular demand that the Government at last stand out firmly for Russian rights. Later I was told that I had sensed the situation correctly. As one man put it: "There was a sigh of relief when the bombardment of telegrams from Berlin ceased; for the Russians recognized that Germany had been trying again to use her many means for influencing Russian policy."

But once the war was in progress, all the facts about German influence in Russia seemed to be forgotten for the moment. Within a few months, however, we began to hear that Russia was considering a separate peace with Germany. The rumors came for the most part from German sources; but they seemed to be confirmed by hints from Russia. The rumors became more insistent after the military disasters of the spring of 1915. It was then that the Russian public came forward and demanded the dismissal of certain ministers. We were told that the Grand Duke Nicholas supported this demand. What was the charge against these ministers? Let us take first the Minister of War, Sukhomilov.

In 1912, Mr. Guchkov, the Minister of War in the new "revolutionary" Government, publicly accused a Mr. Massayevod, who was in the Russian Intelligence Department, of being in close touch with German agents. But Massayevod defended and exonerated by Sukhomilov, and Guchkov was not allowed to prove his charge. In the spring of 1915 the Grand Duke Nicholas hung Massayevod when he found him giving military information to the enemy. Sukhomilov was dismissed and then arrested, and the commission appointed to investigate brought against him a charge of treason.

Two other ministers were also dismissed in the late spring of 1915, in response to public demand—the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice. They had been directing the internal policy of the country during the first year of the war. They had prevented efforts on the part of the public to organize to support the war. By their policy toward Jews, Finns and Poles they were clearly disrupting the unity of the country. At the same time the name of the priest Rasputin was constantly mentioned. He represented the "dark forces" that were seen to be working through certain channels influencing the internal policy of the country.

Again, just before the dismissal of these men there were persistent rumors that Russia was about to make a separate peace. The actual date of an impending conference was announced again from German sources. And many pacifist workers helped to spread these reports, or acted upon them. These rumors reached Russia and served as the basis for further rumors. Many of the stories then circulated were perhaps without foundation; but they indicated the trend of thought of the country. In one of the so-called "ghost stories" handed around, the name of Count Witte was mentioned. He had always been anti-liberal and distinctly pro-German.

Everybody recognized his great ability in the field of finance, but everybody just as emphatically affirmed that he was politically unscrupulous. A story current in Russia ran as follows: The Grand Duke Nicholas finally became exasperated with the intrigue going on behind his back in Petrograd. He therefore decided to make an example of some one in this group. He had already wedded out most of the spies in the army by the demonstrative punishment of Massayevod. But, according to the story, word had reached Count Witte, and he acted before the Grand Duke could carry out his plan. I do not vouch for this story, but it is indicative of the suspicions which were developing in Russia, both among the public leaders and among the army leaders.

By December, 1915, after the changes brought about in the Government in the summer of that year, it was thought that at last the question of a separate peace, which could be brought about through the intriguing of pro-German elements in Russia, had been definitely settled once and for all. The Grand Duke Nicholas, in March, 1916, the general situation in Russia was most promising. The Duma had been convened and opened by the Emperor in person. The Emperor had issued a proclamation to the army, again giving his solemn promise that Russia would fight until victory. These two acts of the Sovereign brought great relief and dispelled all anxiety on the question of a separate peace. It was further emphasized that he had been living with the army, removed at last from the influence of the pro-German intrigues at court.

Also, by the spring of 1916, Russia was finally organized, and was bringing into play all her enormous resources. The Entente Allies had finally succeeded in securing unity of action, both military and political. The Paris Conference of June of last year was the clear evidence of the unity in the camps of the Allies. The internal situation in Russia was improving. Many of the restrictions on the Jews had been withdrawn.

The Polish question was being discussed very widely, and it seemed that a definite step was about to be taken, which would confirm the promises made to the Poles at the beginning of the war. There were no workmen troubles. The leaders of the workmen were represented in

the patriotic organizations working for the Army; the spirit of the country was strong. The successful military operations on the southwest front in the early summer of last year were accepted as proof that Russia had finally coordinated and organized herself for the successful prosecution of the war. All elements of weakness were being eliminated, and any pro-German intrigue was thought to be definitely squelched.

But in July of last year there came evidence of another effort on the part of the pro-German intrigues. The new effort followed the same lines which it had taken previously, but now it became even more bold and more unscrupulous. This last phase of German intrigues in Russia—for the recent revolution in Russia had as its aim to eliminate forever this reactionary, pro-German element within the Russian Government—will be taken up in a second article.

BRITAIN TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR FIRECLAY GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEEDS, England.—A meeting was held recently at Leeds University under the auspices of the Refractory Materials Section of the Ceramic Society, which was attended by representatives of the fireclay industry from various parts of the country. In view of the growing demand for fireclay goods for steel furnaces, glass works, coke by-product ovens and other purposes a movement has been started among makers of firebricks and refractory materials to develop this industry and enable it to hold its own against German competition after the war. The meeting in question was held to help on this movement.

Mr. William Oates, who presided, remarked that the West Riding of Yorkshire stood preeminent as a center of refractory products, and advised cooperation between the Ceramic Society and the Iron and Steel Institute.

Professor Kendall and Mr. Albert Gilligan of the Leeds University spoke on the clays of northern and central Yorkshire, Professor Kendall stating that the three Ridings of Yorkshire appeared to be better endowed in the matter of clays than any other area of equal size in Britain. In coming from the other side of the Pennines, he remarked, a succession of brick towns and stone towns was noticeable, stone being predominant until Leeds was approached. This latter brick clay, due to a deficiency of the public to organize to support the war. By their policy toward Jews, Finns and Poles they were clearly disrupting the unity of the country. At the same time the name of the priest Rasputin was constantly mentioned. He represented the "dark forces" that were seen to be working through certain channels influencing the internal policy of the country.

Mr. J. A. Audley of Stoke-on-Trent read a paper on "The Use of Zirconia as a Refractory Material." He stated that in Germany patents had been taken out for the use of zirconia in a variety of ways. As a refractory it was applied to cutting muffs, retorts and tubes—and to crucibles in which quartz was to be fused to prepare quartz glass. It had been placed on record that a zirconia-lined hearth of a Siemens-Martin furnace in a steel works in Germany, after four months' continuous working at a high temperature, was still in good condition and capable of serving at least four months longer before renewal would be necessary. Calculations based on some tests showed an actual maintenance cost of saving of over 50 per cent in favor of zirconia lining, as compared with the refractory lining ordinarily used. In the calculations no allowance was made for increased production and higher efficiency. Another interesting application of zirconia was in the manufacture of ferro-zirconium, which had been successfully employed in Germany for producing zirconium steel for armor plates, armor-piercing projectiles, bullet-proof steel, etc. Zirconium steels were particularly hard, and it was affirmed that one inch zirconium steel was equal to three-inch armor plate of the best German steel. Before the war, said Mr. Audley, there was practically a German monopoly of the raw zirconia ore, which was mainly dealt with under German patents. This was now, of course, available for other countries, provided that they could find a means for transferring it.

A lecture was given in the evening on "Temperature Measurement in Clay Works Practice," by Prof. J. W. Cobb, head of the coal gas and fuel industries department at Leeds University. He remarked that it was a tradition in the clay industry, as in many others, to depend almost exclusively upon the personal judgment and acquired skill of a workman in the determination of the temperature in the kilns used for burning bricks, pottery and porcelain. Modern inventions had produced a far more effective means for this purpose in several directions, giving the possibility of much greater precision in the manufacturing operations. Professor Cobb explained the use of instruments now in the hands of the clay-worker for the control of temperature. Many of these, he pointed out, were dependent upon the application of the laws of electricity, but one type which was shown in several varieties depended upon the fusibility of carefully prepared mixtures of standard composition. Professor Cobb illustrated points touched on in his lecture by demonstrations of the actual instruments.

Gift from Victoria
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, the Hon. Sir Peter McBride, has received authority to pay a further sum of £2000 to the Lord Mayor of London's Christmas appeal for Belgian children, making the total amount received by him for Belgian relief from Victoria £241,617 7s.

MEAT PACKING PROFITS GROW TO LARGE SUMS

In Year of High Prices and Increased Cost of Living Five Chicago Concerns Take Out \$50,000,000 in Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The years of the war have been exceedingly rich for the great meat-packing houses of Chicago. Why recount that their foreign market was vastly enlarged or that their international plant has contributed handsomely to their profits? The packers make no bones about it. And it is a fair guess that they have meanwhile been doing right well in their own country, in the days of its superlative prosperity.

The profits of the Chicago packers have been a question of considerable interest over a lengthening period of time. Anybody who wants to take the trouble of examining the financial statements of the packing houses will find there the substance of this story. Obviously the first feature of interest in the packers' financial operations is their surplus, for the packers' surplus accounts run unusually large. More especially because Messrs. Armour and Swift called public attention to their surplus accounts last fall in several great distributions to stockholders.

Now to begin back at the financial primer, to make it perfectly plain to the person who knows little or nothing of financial dealings, when a firm makes gross sales of say \$4,000,000, pays operating and all other expenses of \$2,000,000 and dividends of another \$1,000,000, it has \$1,000,000 left, and this is or may be surplus. It is pure profit. It can be used, for instance, in buying land or putting up buildings to extend the business. Or if this suppositional firm wished to pass its \$1,000,000 dividend, it could add this sum to the other \$1,000,000 and its surplus would then total \$2,000,000.

In 1916 the surplus of Armour & Co. had risen to \$98,000,000. Last fall they took \$80,000,000 of this amount and gave it to the stockholders in the shape of a 400 per cent stock dividend. Most of this \$80,000,000 was made before the war started. The Armour surplus as now reported, when the last statement of Oct. 28, 1916, is \$36,833,116. The surplus of Swift & Co. reported last fall was \$60,215,000. Morris & Co. about the same time gave their surplus as \$32,142,483. Wilson & Co. (formerly Sultzberger & Sons) report on the first of this year \$9,359,811.54, and the Cudahy Packing Company on Oct. 28, 1916, \$3,588,393. These five big packers reported in the fall and at the close of 1916 a total surplus of over \$140,000,000. Far and away the greatest share of this, if not entirely all, represents profits of the business. Parenthetically, the \$25,000,000 cash dividend declared by Swift & Co. last fall on 775,000,000 stock, a \$3 1/3 per cent dividend, presents another item in the line of packing profits.

The packing house policy, of the three largest, at any rate, has been to build up the business by declaring small dividends and using the greater part of the earnings for enlargement. The family ownership of the packing companies, particularly of Armour and Morris, has been very favorable to this plan, for it relieves the usual pressure for dividends. Armour & Co., which is very closely held by a few of the Armours, has been able to adhere more persistently to this policy than Swift & Co. In 1909, for instance, when Swift profits were \$8,025,000, Swift declared dividends of \$4,025,000.

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ingly satisfactory," as the chairman of the packers' board reported to his stockholders recently. It is only necessary to look over statements of today and those of a few years back. For the three fiscal years beginning Oct. 24, 1908, after charging liberally for depreciation, Armour's net earnings averaged \$5,500,000, and for the eight years ending on that date over \$4,300,000 a year. As late as the year ending Nov. 2, 1912, total net earnings of Armour & Co. stood at \$18,136,307. As previously quoted in this article, the 1916 earnings came to \$30,100,000. That is to say, in the last four years the net earnings of this house have nearly doubled.

The statements of Swift & Co. indicate that it has done even better. In 1912 their net profits stood at \$9,877,840, as compared with \$30,465,000 in 1916.

LEATHER PRICE RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—A further order, supplementary to that of Jan. 16, 1917, has been made by the Army Council under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, with a view to limiting the prices which may be charged for split hides, shaved hides, dressing hides, strap butts, etc., supplied for Government purposes. The new order extends the control of prices to curried leather produced from rough leather of the descriptions covered by the previous order, and requires a guarantee similar to that in the former order when the leather is required for Government purposes.

FOOD PRICES IN NORWAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Statistics show that the food bill of an average workman's family which in 1910 amounted to 445 kroner is now 1138 kroner, whereas the bill for fuel and lighting has increased from 90 kroner to 172 kroner, and clothing from 175 kroner to 292 kroner. It is believed that Christiania is now the most expensive place to live in of the Scandinavian countries, although Stockholm runs it very closely.



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ACTION AGAINST TURKS URGED TO SAVE ARMENIANS

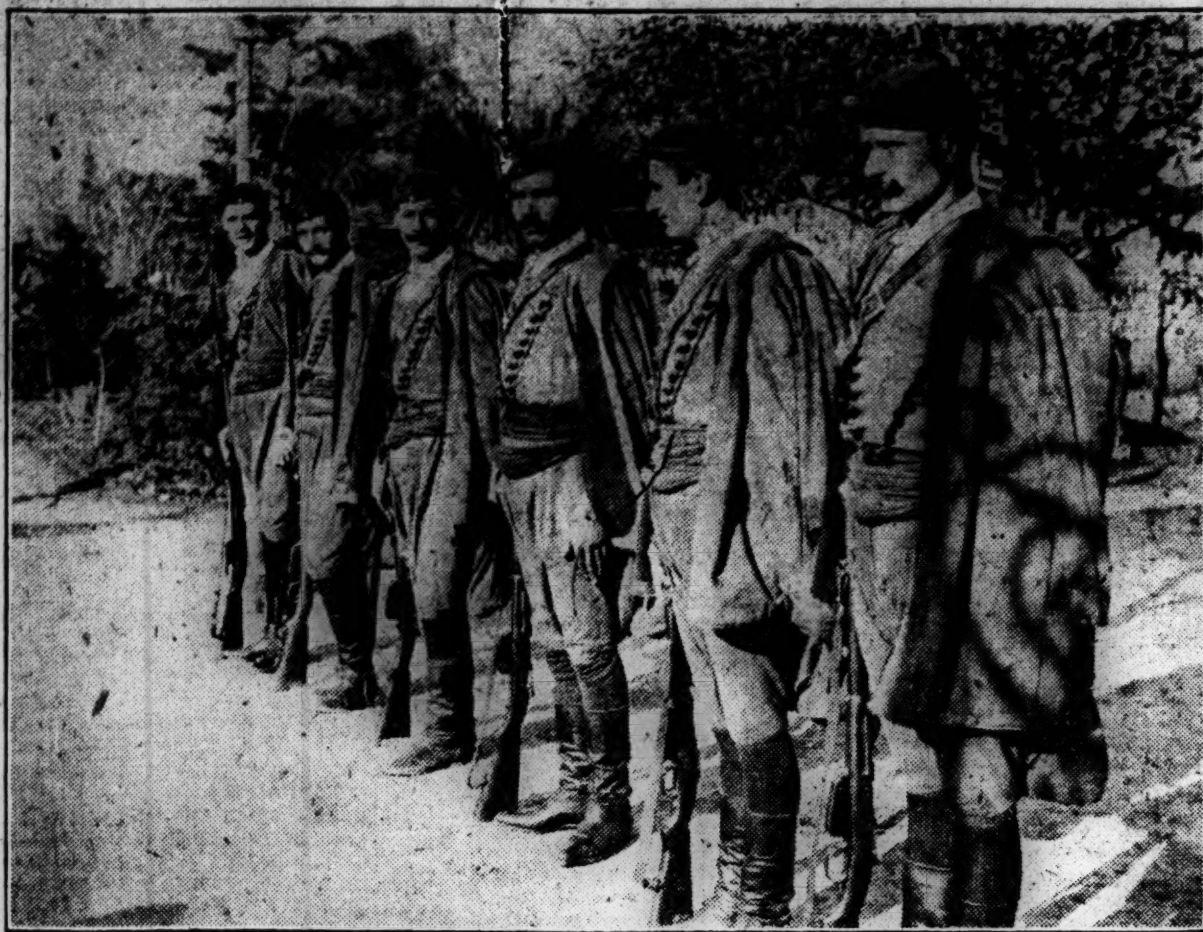
Prominent Armenians Turn to the United States for Help—Hope Expressed for Russian Generosity Toward Armenia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The few available facts as to the present position in Armenia and the hopes and apprehensions of the Armenians as to the future, and particularly as to their relations with Russia, which is understood to be formulating claims to certain Armenian vilayets, are set forth in this summary of a conversation with prominent Armenians in London. So far as this country is concerned the veil that has enshrouded Armenia since the beginning of the war is as impenetrable as ever. From the Armenian sources mentioned, whose authority cannot be questioned, however, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has been able to glean a few particulars of the general situation. In the main these particulars are not encouraging. Nevertheless, one gentleman whom The Christian Science Monitor representative questioned, and who was just returned from the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the Caucasus, was able to report the gratifying fact that the number of Armenians escaping from the clutches of the Turk to the safety of the rear of the Grand Duke's army, is fairly considerable. On one particular date he mentioned no fewer than 3000 Armenians passed through the Russian lines. They had come from some fastness in the mountain region near Dersim which lies some 115 miles southwest of Erzerum and is on the route along which the harried Armenians are driven by Turk and Kurd to the regions of the south. This informant also reported that there were still many little groups of Armenians fighting desperately in these mountain strongholds. Some of these little knots of fighters have been waging this unequal war for a very long time with the aid of friendly Kurdish tribesmen, and their numbers are augmented from time to time by others who manage to escape into the mountains from the convoys as the latter are driven southwards.

So far as the terrible tale of atrocities committed by the Turks is concerned, The Christian Science Monitor informant had little to add to what the world already knows. This is not to say that the atrocities have ceased. They have not. They continue, but it is sufficient to say that Turkish ingenuity has developed nothing fresh in the way of frightfulness. Their cruelties range from the hanging out of hand at Kegn of Armenians who are captured serving in the Russian ranks, or who are suspected of so doing, to the abominations of which particulars have been given in this and other papers and to the atrocities of which particulars can probably never be given in any newspaper.

One terrible fact reported by those who have passed to the rear of the Russian armies, is that the Turks are killing those Armenian artisans, soldiers and others whom they had hitherto spared because of their usefulness in various directions. Last July, for example, before retiring from Kighi, southwest of Erzerum, the Turks killed some 25 Armenian artisans of the place, whom they had employed in meeting the needs of the Turkish army. In the region of Mush the Turks shamefully butchered Armenian women who refused to follow their tormentors in the last moments of the Turkish flight. Apart from the peculiar vindictiveness which marks some phases of the Turkish treatment of the Armenians, there is one aspect of it which is unspeakably cruel, although it is apt to be considered comparatively venial in contrast with the cold-blooded murder of women and little children, massacre by fire and sword, and the drowning of unsuspecting and trusting Armenians by the boatful. This aspect is the daily ceaseless driving of Armenians from one part of the country to the other. Behind the veil which screens this hapless country, the remnant of a nation is being driven from pillar to post. The policy of their Turkish taskmasters in this respect is simply to keep them moving. It requires little imagination or knowledge to grasp what happens or to realize how the numbers and vitality of the Armenian people are steadily depleted by this inhuman process.

Hundreds of thousands of Armenians are succumbing in the deserts of Mesopotamia and Syria through the lack of food and clothing and through the inhuman treatment to which they are subjected in the course of these terrible drives. The latest news, The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed, which has reached the Catholicos, the head of the Armenian church at Etchmiadzin, in the Caucasus, proves that the Armenians in the desert are succumbing rapidly. As an instance of what is here referred to may be mentioned the case of 5000 Armenians stationed at Mosul from December, 1915, until last July, when, in view of Russia's progress from the direction of Western Persia, the Turks drove them again from Mosul to a distant region, on the Euphrates, with the accompaniment of all those tortures and indignities which marked the atrocities of 1915. One Armenian authority drew a parallel to The Christian Science Monitor representative between these deportations and the deportation of 30,000 French men and women from the districts occupied by the German army. These deportations were marked by distressing cases of violence and



Official photograph issued by the Press Bureau and distributed by Sport and General

Bodyguard of M. Venizelos

brutal treatment of refined women and girls, though probably nothing compared to the treatment of the equally refined women and girls of Armenia.

Apparently under the influence of the feeling in neutral countries, Germany, according to the latest information, appears to have actually repressed the wrong, or at least had made some modifications. On the other hand, since April, 1915, the Turks had massacred half a million Armenians, and in addition had deported more than another half million to the terrible deserts of Mesopotamia and Syria. Unfortunately the Armenians had no Government to raise a protest sufficiently strong to draw as much attention to their fellow-countrymen in Mesopotamia, as the French Government had been able to draw to the case of their nationals. This failure to rouse sufficiently strong feeling throughout the civilized world on behalf of the Armenians, despite the efforts of newspapers like The Christian Science Monitor, encouraged the Turks to continue their work with the utmost relentlessness. The Armenians still believe, however, The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured, that there remains one great and powerful nation, conscious of its strength and disinterestedness and able if it cared to exercise much influence on behalf of the remainder of the Armenian people. That nation, of course, is the United States.

To protest to the Turks is like beating the air. It is almost fatuous to say that it is high time to do something to put an end to these revolting barbarities. Nevertheless those Armenians with whom The Christian Science Monitor representative discussed the matter, believe that there is one way by which something can be done. The Turks have forbidden neutrals to enter the "prohibited area" of the Armenian refugee camps in the deserts and are doing their utmost to conceal the traces of their ruthlessness. American diplomacy has done its utmost on behalf of Armenian and other Christians in Turkey. Past experience has shown that the Turk can be brought to his senses only by force and there is only one way open for the American public to take a further step for the help of those unfortunate Christians, namely, by boycotting the Turkish Government and by a public demand throughout the States for the withdrawal of the Turkish representatives in the United States until Turkey begins to behave in accordance with the rules of humanity. The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured that such action would have a sobering effect on the Turk, for the last thing the Turkish Government wishes is a break with the United States. Unless American women and men, The Christian Science Monitor is assured, can see their way to supporting the hand of American diplomacy in Turkey, in some such way or in some other forcible manner, there seems to be little hope of saving the martyred Christians of the East.

Armenians, The Christian Science Monitor representative found, are building some hopes on the British success in Mesopotamia in regard to the freeing of their unhappy land. In Bagdad itself there was formerly a colony of Armenians, although what has happened to these people has not transpired. Masses of Armenians have been driven down towards Mesopotamia during the great Turkish drives and those who have survived the journey have now some prospect of deliverance. For this purpose, however, it would be necessary for the British to reach at any rate Mosul, which was still a considerable distance beyond the furthest reach of the British advance. With the British leader now having effected a junction with the Russian General Baratoff, advancing from Western Persia, it is hoped the combined forces may drive the Turks northward into the jaws of the Grand Duke and thus bring nearer the happy day when the Turk will be cleared out of Armenia. The weather conditions in front of the Grand Duke did not lend themselves to a rapid or early advance, but a junction of the British with General Baratoff's forces was seen to be feasible. General Baratoff was a great cavalry leader and he was well supplied with cavalry. It will be remembered that last year some of his cavalrymen penetrated far behind the Turkish front and actually succeeded in joining up with the British. This was a promise of what he could

do in force, in the more favorable circumstances of the present time.

The Christian Science Monitor representative inquired what treatment the remnant of the Armenian people might anticipate from the Turk as he, in his turn, became the hunted. Would he have sufficient regard to the future to extend mercy or would he in desperation do his worst? The reply was that he was already doing his worst and that, on the whole, it was not impossible that the Armenians might benefit in such circumstances.

From this topic The Christian Science Monitor representative turned to the question of the rehabilitation of the Armenians after the war. This is a question partly of population, and it is very difficult to estimate the numbers of the Armenian people as a result of the massacres and the deportations. Within the Turkish Empire there were, at the opening of the war, according to one estimate given to The Christian Science Monitor representative, some 2,000,000 Armenians. This figure has been estimated at as much as 2,380,000. As a result of the deportations the figure has been reduced to 1,200,000 roughly. There are quite 2,000,000 Armenians, The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed, in Russia—a somewhat higher estimate than is usual. America was some time ago estimated to have 100,000 Armenians within its borders. That number is held to be much larger now. Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria have large Armenian populations and India, Egypt and Persia have between them at any rate 125,000 Armenians.

The Christian Science Monitor informant did not contend that all the Armenians, for example in America, would wish to return even to an autonomous Armenia. But very many of them would. That this was not mere speculation was proved. The Christian Science Monitor representative was reminded, by the fact that in 1908 when the Young Turks launched their program of reform and precipitated the revolution, Armenians from all parts of the world flocked back to Armenia under the impression that their country was to be given autonomy. They were speedily disillusioned and most of them got away from Turkish rule as quickly as they could. Nevertheless, hundreds of thousands would be only too eager to return if they saw Armenia restored to that degree of the rights of nationhood.

While therefore the exact inroads made on the numbers of the people of Armenia by massacre and deportation are unknown, while it still remains to be seen how many of the hundreds of thousands still in Asia Minor, in Mesopotamia and in Constantinople itself, will survive the war, even the worst the Turks can do will still leave the nucleus of a nation. How is that nation going to be treated by the powers of Europe and by the great and friendly United States on whose disinterested friendliness Armenians base such ardent hopes? Armenia will provide the people. Armenia itself is a country whose mountains and rivers are strategically well situated for defense if once Armenia were set on her feet, whose highlands and valleys present possibilities of the greatest economic development. But meantime Armenia under the sway of a Turkey at war is a desert, and outside financial help will be required both to set up a government, to rebuild wrecked towns, smashed villages and burned farms, and in general to set the national machine running until it can go on by its own impetus. When the powers set up an autonomous Albania they did not forget to give it a loan of \$1,000,000 to set it going, and it is to be assumed that they will be proportionally generous in the case of Armenia.

Yet it is to be assumed? There are moments when Armenians in this capital grow doubtful and discouraged. Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro are little nations that may expect generous treatment at the peace conference. The newspapers of the Entente nations give them a generous publicity. But Armenia. For one thing, Armenia is a nation without a government, a body without a head. There is no recognized authorized person or persons, whose existence cannot be ignored, to voice the claims of Armenia. Armenians, as The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured, still find it difficult to wake every one

up to the fact that Armenia is a nation whose people are in the front rank of civilized people. English men and women meet Armenian men and women naturally, as equals, in civilization and culture. Yet the fact that from the shores of the Black Sea to the swamps of Mesopotamia and up and down the deserts of Syria and Mesopotamia, the brothers and sisters of these visitors within their gates are being driven from pillar to post by the whip of the "Terrible Turk" seems to be taken by many people as a token that the Armenians are a species of Kurdish tribe. Ignorance could not go further. It is this invincible ignorance of a great part of the world about this country, even to this day, that makes Armenians apprehensive of their power to press their claims at the future peace conference. So long, therefore, as Armenia has not the outward and visible sign of nationhood in a government of her own, with her own ministers and representatives, she will need all the support of any power disinterested enough to back the claims of a "small nation" that has not been extensively advertised.

Armenia should receive self-government from Russia with a generous gesture, it was contended to The Christian Science Monitor representative. Armenia has rendered priceless services to Russia in the Caucasus. The Russian victories which led to the fall of Erzerum, Erzingan and Trebizond were partly due to the help given in directing and assisting Armenian armies through the passes by Armenians who knew every stick and stone in that inhospitable campaigning country. Russia has every reason to be generous. Yet Russia has forbidden any discussion in the press of the future government of Armenia. To Armenians here that spells the truth of the rumors that Russia desires to incorporate as part of the Russian Empire the vilayets of Erzerum, Bitlis and Van, the historic home of the Armenian race. Armenia, without these three provinces, will not be Armenia, and no tacking on to the country, as has been proposed in France, of territory to the south as far as a line drawn from Aleppo to Mosul will make good the loss. Armenia is not Turkey. No Turk born in Armenia calls himself a Turk. The nationality of a man in Erzerum or Diarbekir is determined by his religious faith—despite the fact that the British authorities compel Armenians to register as "Ottoman subjects." The Christian lands which stretch from Lake Van to the Black Sea are not a mere section of Turkey, to be cut up in any arbitrary way. They are one and indivisible—the home of a race, and Armenians expect that the Entente, true to its determination to free oppressed nationalities, will not rest content with autonomy granted to a dismembered Armenia. That way lies no stable peace.

VOLUNTEERS AND STATE SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—After consultation between the Director-General of National Service and the military authorities the following statement has been issued: Those who undertake specified service in volunteer corps as detailed below, are not expected to enroll under the national service scheme: (a) Any member of a volunteer corps who can produce a certificate showing that he belongs to Section A of the volunteer force; (b) any member of a volunteer corps who agrees to undertake temporary service when called upon for a certain number of hours or days per week. All other officers or members of volunteer corps who do not come under these categories should enroll under the national service scheme. If, after doing so, they are moved from one district to another, efforts will be made, in conjunction with the military authorities, to transfer them from their present volunteer corps to another corps in their new district.

LONDON FLOUR AND BRAN PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of London Flour Millers Association, the following prices were fixed: "G. R." flour 59s. to 61s., according to quality, delivered; bran £12 10s. per ton, ex mill; middlings £13 10s. per ton ex mill.

INTERVIEW WITH M. VENIZELOS ON GREEK SITUATION

Reveals Motives for Political Attitude During War—Strength of Venizelist Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PARIS, France.—The Temps reproduces the most important passages of an interview which M. Venizelos granted recently to a special representative of the Havas agency. The Greek statesman dealt with the motives which had compelled his political attitude during the European war. Having recalled the conditions in which he was kept from power, after having obtained a majority in the 1915 elections, he referred to the second occasion on which, in a perfectly unconstitutional manner, he was kept from office. It was at this point, said M. Venizelos to his interviewer, that I might have considered revolution. You want to know why I did not adopt that plan? First of all, because a government man cannot, in 24 hours, become a revolutionary, any more than a nation can plunge with a light heart into the convulsions of civil war, especially at a time when its hereditary enemy is massed on its frontiers. It is only when all other means have failed that such methods can be considered. If, previous to the Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia, I had started a civil war, public opinion might have considered me responsible for that invasion and this would certainly have been a drawback to the cause for which I stand. And besides, if such a consideration had not been sufficient to prevent my taking action, such a course would not have been in accord with the views of the Entente Powers whose support would have been indispensable for success in such an enterprise. Having always acted in agreement with them, it was impossible for me to have adopted a course for which they were not prepared. Limited to my own resources I could not have succeeded. Not being able to count on the Greek army, the majority of whose officers are devoted to the King, I was risking the defeat of the Liberal Party if civil war had broken out. It is not fair still to pretend that in present conditions a people can only have, at a given moment and provisionally, the government which it deserves.

Present conditions, went on M. Venizelos, are not in the least like those in which you found yourselves when you made your great and glorious revolutions, after long years of a despotic and tyrannous régime which had succeeded in exasperating the people and stirring it to its very depth. It must not be forgotten that in Greece the people had a King who only two years before had led the Greek armies to victory. The King was therefore master of the situation, but he still feared the Liberal Party; for if at that moment the army was with him on condition that he remained neutral, it would certainly not have followed him if he had wanted to support Germany.

You want to know why I did not at once give my movement an anti-dynastic character, since I knew and had declared that King Constantine had betrayed his country? The reply is a simple one; it is because the Entente Powers had promised me their indispensable support, on the express condition that my movement should not be an anti-dynastic one. Moreover, it was not my intention to change either the form of government or the reigning dynasty. What I wanted was to fulfill, as far as possible, our alliance obligations to Serbia, cooperate with the Allied armies in turning the Bulgarians out of our territory, and contribute, in so far as we could, to the final victory, by bringing Greece back to its traditional policy at the side of the protecting powers. After the war and following on the success which I expected, we could have reestablished our constitutional liberties by calling a constituent assembly for that purpose.

M. Venizelos went on to say that after his arrival in Salonika he intended to have visited the islands of the Ionian Sea which stood for the Venizelist cause and to have raised important contingents which would have helped to hold Greece in the interests of the Allies, but the Ekaterini incident occurred which put a stop to his plans. I had just established myself on the Gulf of Salonika at that point and could perfectly well maintain myself there when I was asked to retire, so as not to cause the Allies complication with King Constantine. I therefore went and the Allied troops occupied the town which refused to accept the Royal Government. Following on this incident it was decided to create a neutral zone which prevented my access to Thessaly and Epirus, preventing thus all development of the movement in these provinces which were Venizelist. Our military organization, continued M. Venizelos, is so advanced that when the support decided upon at the Bologno Conference is placed at our disposal we shall be able to have 60,000 men under arms, which would permit us not only to meet all the necessities of public order, but to send three divisions to the front, while maintaining in our depots more than 13,000 men to fill gaps and maintain our divisions at their full strength. In three months' time we shall be ready to mobilize the Cyclades division which we are at present organizing. It is not impossible that we shall be able to form a fifth division, when the reign of terror having ceased in Old Greece, a number of officers and subalterns will once more, as is most probable, join our ranks. This is all over and above the thousands of Greek workmen who have been provided for the Allies for various purposes. . . . If Germany were, by any chance, victorious, autocracy under King Constantine would be established in Greece and we should have to disappear. But if Germany is finally beaten, as I am certain she will be, everybody will understand that King Constantine, who has stepped from his constitutional throne to become a mere party leader, must suffer the consequences of the defeat of his policy, just as any political leader has to suffer from defeat.

TORONTO BREWERY CLOSES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
TORONTO, Ont.—The closing of the Copland brewery, the second largest in the city, and having a rating of \$1,000,000, provides a conspicuous sign of the present prohibition times. It is said that since Sept. 16 of last year, when the Ontario Temperance Act came into force, the business has been operated at a monthly loss of \$2000.

New Gloves for Spring Wear
Beautiful new kid and silk gloves for the spring season are now here. Only gloves of unquestioned quality that will satisfy you in fit and durability. Kayser Silk Gloves in all sizes and colors are a feature of the showing.

THE EMPORIUM
17-19 WEST 45th ST. NEW YORK

Wedding Stationery
Designed according to the best approved forms. Executed in our own workrooms. Prices as low as consistent with the best quality of work. Our imprint signifies that the work conforms to the highest standard of excellence. Samples sent on request.

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BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE
is not a Worcestershire. It is a skillfully blended combination of condiments which imparts to soups, rarebits, meats, fish and the like a distinction of flavor which assures the success of any dish.
"Always in good taste"
Sold Everywhere
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Sole Importers
106 Trumbull Street
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BERTHA GOWNS
17-19 WEST 45th ST. NEW YORK

For the Children's School Lunch
Nothing is so satisfying as
Franklin Mills FLOUR
BREAD RAISINS
Get a Cereal, Rack or Barrel of Franklin Flour of your Grocer and note the better Food Value in this famous product. Back-let of Recipes FREE.
FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 131 STATE ST., BOSTON.

SOCIALISTS SPLIT ON PACIFISM IN NATIONAL MEETING

Majority Report Will Not Put Onus of War on Any Nation—Minority Blames Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—John Spargo, one of the five National Committeemen of the Socialist Party, bolted the committee on war and militarism of the national convention at the Playters Hotel on Tuesday, because of the pacific inclinations of the other 14 committee members, while the committee was preparing a majority report, which is pacific in the extreme, and which will blame no nation for the war.
Spargo and Allan Benson, Socialist candidate for President in 1916, held a conference, at which it was decided that Spargo will present a minority report, which will contend that the war is now a question of victory by the greatest autocratic Government of the world or of the most progressive and democratic Nation of the world.
There is a possibility of still another minority report being presented. Four or five members of the committee desire the incorporation of a clause assailing Germany for her participation in the war. The majority opposes this.

The majority report refers to the acts of Germany's submarines as "ruthless," but does not class their activities as "inexcusable," assuming the position that the end justifies the means in war.

AEROPLANE FUND IN SIAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
LONDON, England.—The British Minister in Siam has forwarded the further sum of £465 which has been subscribed toward the Siam British subjects aeroplane fund for the upkeep of two biplanes, Siam No. 1 and Siam No. 2. This brings the total sum subscribed in Siam up to £495.

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years
Andrew Alexander
548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York
THE ultimate economy of paying the price of a good shoe has never been questioned. The test of economy is getting the full measure of service out of a shoe. A good shoe can be worn out and continue to look well in the process. This spring, as for 60 springs, Alexander shoes can be counted on to give that sort of service.
Catalog on request

Today—remember to order a supply of Sunkist Oranges from your dealer. Sunkist are the uniformly good Oranges.
Sunkist
UNIFORMLY GOOD ORANGES
California Fruit Growers Exchange

The Charm of Your Appearance is accentuated by the clothes you wear. We ask you to walk through our garden of lovely frocks. And when you are gowned, there are many smart hats to complete the picture and enhance your charm.
OLIVER A. OLSON COMPANY
The Store of Service
Broadway at 75th Street, New York
Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Make us your bank and depository for all your business and personal needs.
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
230 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

POWER BOATS STILL NEEDED IN PATROL WORK

Marked Increase in Number Offered to the Government by Private Citizens Is Noted in the Past Week

Power boats and men are still needed for patrol duty along the New England coast, according to a statement this morning from the first district section of the Joint Army and Navy Board for the survey of merchant vessels which has been transferred from the Custom House to Building 39 at the Navy Yard. A marked increase in the number of motor boats offered to the Government by private citizens this past week has been noted, but still more are wanted by the board, which has made arrangements for examining and passing on all boats at the Navy Yard.

Delight at the personnel of the men in the divisions of Naval Militia now quartered at the receiving station at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, is being expressed today by Navy officers. Last night 400 of the men were given shore leave starting at 6 o'clock, and every man had returned by 11:45 without a single case of intoxication being reported. Four whale boats will be used this afternoon to instruct the militiamen in practical watermanship. Examinations were the order of the day this morning for the 40 officers in the divisions of Naval Militia from Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut, now at Commonwealth Pier. The officers took the examinations for their respective grades at the Charlestown Navy Yard before a board composed of regular Navy officers.

Pending the installation of shower baths at Commonwealth Pier detachments of naval militia are being sent to the Boston Y. M. C. A., where they have been offered the use of the swimming pool and showerbaths.

Men of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., not on active guard duty are now mobilized at three concentration armories at Wakefield, Lowell and Fitchburg. Companies of the Sixth Regiment had been quartered up to yesterday when the concentration took place at Quincy, Framingham, Milford, Marlboro and Concord.

The need for more power boats was urged by Capt. A. H. Robertson, executive officer of the district, today. "We need all we can get," he said. "The larger and more seaworthy the boat, the better. The United States is in the market to buy boats and is particularly anxious to get those 100 feet or more long."

No more officers will be enrolled in the Naval Reserve until further notice, according to orders received at the Navy Yard from Washington this morning. Too large a proportion of men enlisting in the reserve so far have enlisted as officers. What is wanted now is men willing to begin as petty officers or lower. No more untrained civilians will, for the time being, be accepted as lieutenants, ensigns, chief machinists, chief gunners or assistant paymasters.

Com. A. W. Hinds was superseded in command of the naval receiving station at Commonwealth Pier at noon today by Lieut. Com. Edward L. McSheehy, U. S. N.; formerly receiving officer at the Navy Yard. Commander Hinds will have charge of training the reserves. All naval reservists except men in Class 4 will go to Commonwealth Pier hereafter upon reporting for service. Another detachment of reservists was sent this morning to the training camp at Marblehead.

Official notice that an appropriation of \$45,000 had been made by the State of Massachusetts for the aviation field to be opened about May 1 at Squantum was received today by Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

An assistant paymaster will be detailed to look after the accounts in connection with the aviation field. Class 5 of the Naval Reserve, which is for men experienced in aeronautics, is still short of men, but a number of men are expected to be transferred soon from Class 4.

Women's Mass Meeting

Naval Enlistment the Object of Patriotic Rally in Boston

Women are in charge of a patriotic mass meeting to boost the interests of the Navy and naval enlistment that begins at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at Hotel Somerset. Speakers at the meeting include Capt. Sumner E. W.

Kittelle of the U. S. S. Georgia, and Mrs. Andrew J. George of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts department of the Navy League of the United States, under whose auspices the rally is held.

Two flags will be raised in the vicinity of Post Office Square at 12:30 p. m. tomorrow; one on the Converse Building and the other at 12 Pearl Street. Boston Elevated officials and employees have given the flag to be unfurled on the Converse Building, and the other flag is the gift of Pearl Street merchants. Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated; Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mayor Curley of Boston, Mayor Alfred S. Hall of Revere and Maj. William H. Parker, in charge of the Marine Corps recruiting station, are to speak.

Boston University Law School students heard patriotic addresses last night. Henry F. Hurlburt, president of the Bar Association, said: "If the war does nothing more it will at least unite the rich and the poor and show that all citizens of the United States are at heart friends and brothers."

Courses in steam or electrical engineering at the Hawley School of Engineering have been offered to such men from the United States Navy as the Government cares to have avail themselves of the facilities of the school. Men at the Charlestown State Prison participated in a flag raising yesterday. Cornhill merchants announce that a \$300 silk flag, 20 by 30 feet, will be unfurled with proper ceremonies on Cornhill at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Friction between Mayor Curley and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety with regard to plans for the observance of Patriots Day, April 19, has been denied by Mayor Curley. The Mayor says that he will not interfere with any recruiting plans of the safety committee and will cooperate with the committee in all possible ways. The city's plans, however, for the customary observance of the day will be carried out.

Cambridge Boy Scouts mobilized 290 out of an enrollment of 311 last night in response to a signal sounded over the fire alarm system of Cambridge. More than 20 of the boys reported in uniform within 10 minutes after the signal had been given. After an address, resolutions were adopted offering the services of the scouts to the country.

Harvard Enlisting

Enrollment in New Battalion Follows Action by the Faculty

Enlistment in a new battalion of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps is going on today, following action by the Harvard faculty Tuesday to allow further enrollments of undergraduates and graduate students not more than 32 years of age. Intensive training 10 hours a day will start for the whole corps May 7 following the final examinations, which have been set for April 30 to May 5.

Six French officers, all of whom have seen active service in the present war and are now disabled, have left France for the United States, and on their arrival will be added to the instructors of the corps at Harvard. The first battalion drill of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps will be held Friday afternoon in the Stadium. The stand will be open to the public.

Work for the men enlisting in the corps as the result of the faculty decision to allow additional recruiting will begin April 23. The 10-hour schedule for the corps that goes into effect May 7 comprises four hours of drill and trench work in the morning and again in the afternoon with two hours in the evening for lectures. The French officers now on their way to join the staff of instructors for the corps are: Major Azan, infantry, head of the mission; Major de Reviers de Mauny, infantry; Captain D. Pont, artillery; Capt. de Jarny, artillery; Lieut. Morize, infantry; and Second Lieutenant Giraudoux, infantry.

Recruiting Plans

Arrangements Made for the Use of a Number of Buildings

Arrangements to make use of the public and private buildings offered for recruiting purposes are being made today by United States officers in charge of recruiting in and around Boston. The Marine Corps is planning to use volunteer women workers in some of these substations. The Navy will detail men to make periodical visits to the substations, if it cannot spare enough men for permanent duty.

The Army is still undecided just how best to handle this newest phase of the recruiting problem.

The Marine Corps announced this morning a total in the last five days, of 113 enlistments, 14 of whom were accepted yesterday. Two offers of office space for recruiting substations were received by the Marine Corps today; one from Hugh Bancroft for a store at the corner of Kilby and Central streets, and the other from Edward T. Rand of 79 Broadway, Arlington, who offered to share his real estate office with the Marine Corps. An American Indian from Hyannis enlisted in the Marine Corps this morning.

An automobile which can be used between 9 and 12 in the morning by officers making a tour of recruiting substations would be appreciated at the Navy recruiting station. Men who enlist at the Navy station as apprentice seamen are sent to Newport, R. I., while former service men are transferred at once to some ship at the Navy Yard, according to a statement made this morning in reply to requests that have come to the recruiting stations from relatives of men who have enlisted.

Eight Army recruits were started on their journey to Fort Slocum, N. Y., this morning, and five more were ready to follow on an early afternoon train.

First Corps of Cadets

Officers of Belief They Will Not Be Denied Recognition

Recognition by the United States War Department will not be denied the First Corps of Cadets, according to the opinion of its officers this morning, in spite of the ruling that no new National Guard units will be recognized, except as may be necessary to complete divisional organizations. It is pointed out by officers at the Cadets' Army that as far as they can see the Cadets come under the head of a unit required to complete divisional organization.

The fifth division, which comprises New England National Guard regiments, has no regiment of engineers, and it was to remedy this lack that the First Corps of Cadets accepted a request from a major in the United States Army who came direct from the War Department and asked them to transform themselves into a regiment of engineers. Officers of the Cadets have telegraphed the War Department in regard to the matter and look for an answer soon confirming their status.

It is understood that the decision to recognize no more National Guard units except where they are to complete divisional organization was taken by the War Department so that organizations would not be formed merely to serve in this war and then disbanded. The War Department wants all National Guard units to remain in existence after the war and after they are mustered out of Federal service.

Another Patrol Boat

Another addition to the fleet of patrol boats for the New England district was made yesterday when George F. Baker, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, donated his speedy craft to be manned by Harvard students.

The vessel has been renamed the Harvard. It is 240 feet long and has a speed of about 20 knots. It will carry two two-pound guns, two one-pound guns, and a three-inch gun. The following Harvard undergraduates have already signed as crew: J. A. Burden '20; F. Flynn '19; L. K. Garrison '19; J. F. Leighton '19; E. S. Sherman '19; P. E. Stevenson '19.

New Order for Vessels

Capt. Raymond D. Hasbrouck, commander of the port of Boston, issued the following orders through the marine bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today: "All vessels entering the port of Boston are warned under no circumstances to pass between the mine-laying vessels or vessels carrying a hoist of five black cones vertically."

NEW HAMPSHIRE WAR BILLS
CONCORD, N. H. — The Senate passed yesterday House bills for the registration of aliens, for the punishment of malicious injury to public property and public utilities and for the investigation by the attorney-general of price-raising and illegal combinations. The House passed bills giving the Public Service Commission increased jurisdiction over railroad rates and fares and providing for the raising of money by towns in time of war.

WAR VIEWS OF UNITED STATES GERMAN PRESS

Editors Generally Stand for Defense of American Ideas, Rights and Interest—Observance of Laws Counseled

Comments on the war situation by editors of newspapers printed in Germany in the United States are appended. In some cases The Christian Science Monitor has already published short extracts, sent by telegraph, but the importance of international relations at this time makes it certain that fuller presentation of the editors' views will be read with interest.

Milwaukee Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

The Milwaukee Free Press, which, although printed in English has taken the same pro-German stand as has the Germania-Herald and other German language dailies, on April 7 came out with the following editorial declaration:

"The Free Press, in this warlike issue, is for America—for the defense of American principles, rights and interests. We have yet to be taught that such Americanism involves the country's adoption of three-fourths of Europe and one-quarter of the Orient—of a parcel of bankrupts, slackers and quitters whose fight is their own fight and not ours, whose ambitions, principles and traditions bear no relationship to those of America. . . . For our part, we are content with the Stars and Stripes. We do not require six or seven flags under which to fight for American rights. We are satisfied to be Americans—citizens of the United States—and only that. And their cause is enough for any war."

The following editorial appeared in the Milwaukee Germania-Herald April 7, under the heading "War":

"The Constitution of the United States lays down for our country its form of government. Ours is a representative government. That is to say, the Constitution in none of its provisions recognizes the referendum, the right of participation by the people through direct specific ballot. Neither does the Constitution direct that the Representatives in Congress, in the Senate, or in the House, submit to the prevailing wishes of their constituents. These Representatives, on the contrary, are given the right to decide upon the weal and woe of the country according to their own conviction. So they acted within their rights in proclaiming a state of war, whatever may have been the wish of the people at that particular moment."

"We, citizens of the United States, ourselves drew up this Constitution, and have voluntarily subjected ourselves to its provisions. Consequently, we must abide by the decision of Congress."

"Opponents to the step Congress now has taken hold the view that it was not to the interest of the United States to enter the European war; that furthermore, circumstances did not warrant war, and finally, that the nation owed it to its own sense of justice to exercise forbearance to the other side, after having accorded it to the one side. Especially did the opponents of the war emphasize that British influences on the nation, resulting from the identity of language, as well as from their control of the cable service, operated against a correct judgment as to the best interests of

America. Whatever these influences may have been, however, the fact remains, that Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution, acted according to its own judgment, in the best interests of the nation, and that every citizen must, and will, submit to this decision as the decision of the court of last resort."

"Many citizens, before this decision was reached, felt obliged to give assurances of their loyalty. Such action could only emanate from the mistaken notion that there were citizens who were not Americans in the fullest meaning of the word. The case is different for those who are stepping from civil life into military service, thereby accepting new duties under new conditions. These with raised hand and throbbing heart take the new oath of allegiance. May thousands upon thousands do their duty in this manner within the next months."

The semi-weekly Germania, which is under different management from that of the Germania-Herald, says editorially:

"What our reason made us see long ago as an absolute certainty has come: we are at war. . . . Our friends know what we think and feel. This newspaper has honestly and consistently expressed its convictions in the matter. The fact that war has been declared by a recognition of the existence of a state of war does not at all change our opinion and conviction. But it compels us to be silent from now on. We yield to authority. . . . The belief that justice and truth will yet win may be the glowing star for our readers and friends in these dark, hopeless days."

St. Louis Editorials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Newspapers here printed in German comment as follows on the formal declaration of war by the United States against Germany:

The Westliche Post: "Without any enthusiastic cry rising to the heavens the American people have experienced the transition from peace to war. The workaday life goes its way without interference, and were not the Stars and Stripes on every hand to remind one that the largest and richest nation has given up its neutrality to throw its sword into the scales, one would be tempted to regard the entire matter as a bad dream."

"There still remains a large number of people who, despite the President's message and despite the action of Congress, continue to believe that the war will be conducted academically. Such an interpretation shows either a lamentable lack of moral courage or a light-heartedness at a time when the most severe demands are being made on the courage and the earnestness of purpose of the Nation."

"What we need at present most of all is a spiritual preparedness which will look calmly and dispassionately in the face all that is coming, and which will not allow itself to be upset by whatever may happen later. Once in war it is impossible to figure out the bounds of the decision. Events may happen in 24 hours which will throw aside all previously conceived plans."

"What the plans of the Administration are is not known, but apparently heedlessness there will not be, and that is lucky, because only through the utmost care in training can we hope to reach the level of the armies at present fighting. Also because of another reason it is wise to keep our troops in the country as long as possible. We never know whether or not our friends of today will not be our foes of tomorrow. A strong army constitutes the only protection against unwelcome surprises, and that should be taken to heart by all who have at heart the welfare of the Nation."

The Amerika: "At the time the Italian crisis was acute, a Piedmont states-

man spoke the proud words, 'Italy will get through without help.' In the same way the Allies for a long time did not want to hear anything about our entrance into the war. Now they are begging us to aid and the President and Congress appear to be in such a hurry to come to their aid that the declaration of war had to be completed on the very day on which the Prince of Peace—who apparently also should be deposed because he reigned the heavens autocratically—gave his life for humanity. Therefore, the matter is very urgent."

"The rules which the President has prescribed regarding the conduct of Germans living in our country are sane and sufficient. We are convinced that the large majority of the Germans will not be guilty of any infractions of those rules. It is not German practice to take part in conspiracies and secret dealings. What we are more afraid of is that volunteer 'Guards of Zion' who will discover spies everywhere will bring trouble to entirely innocent people. He who knows what was accomplished in this way in our country during the Civil War, when on the slightest suspicion men who were thought to possess Southern sympathies were thrown into jail and roughly treated, can realize what may come now. The press of the country can do much to head off any of this misery. We hope it will fulfill that duty."

CANADIAN PAPER HINTS AT FORCED MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the current number of the Canadian, the organ of the Civil Service Association, appears an article under the heading, "Something Coming," which indicates that the members of the civil service expect some form of compulsory military service for eligible men of the inside service. After referring to the fact that the Imperial Munitions Board has taken a close inventory of the personnel of its officers, with the view of finding out the men who are available for military service, the article continues:

"It is pointed out that the Government cannot urge private employers to release men for military service until it has itself done all that is possible along that line. The present state of recruiting throughout the country seems to make inevitable some strong official effort along entirely new lines, to fill up the authorized establishment of the Canadian Expeditionary force."

In another part of the article, the writer says: "It now appears that the decks are cleared and decisive action may be imminent."

FRANK A. SCOTT IS CHAIRMAN OF MUNITIONS BOARD

Adjunct of Council of National Defense Will Equip Army and Navy With Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank A. Scott of Cleveland, O., will be chairman of the new General Munitions Board, whose duty will be to supply the Army and Navy with munitions and equipment.

The board, the creation of which is announced by the Council of National Defense, is composed of 20 Army and Navy officers and industrial leaders. Most of them are experts on munition, standards and manufacture, and some of the civilian members have been engaged in supplying munitions to the Allies.

The board's establishment puts into the hands of a group of Army and Navy officers and industrial leaders virtually the same task given the British Minister of Munitions.

It creates machinery for a Government Department of Munitions with its head a Cabinet Minister, its conduct of the war brings the need. Active military and naval participation in the conflict, many believe, will produce that necessity.

Representatives of more than 30 munitions plants in the United States met Tuesday in the caucus room of the House and arranged matters affecting gauges and munitions machinery so that their plants, now manufacturing munitions for Europe, may be speedily converted if necessity should arise, to turn out standard United States guns and war supplies. Congressmen and military and naval officials were in conference with them.

PITTSBURGH PASTOR ARRESTED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Rev. William A. Prosser, pastor of the United People's Church, was arrested by officers from the district attorney's office on a charge of high misdemeanor. It is alleged that in addressing a large mass meeting at a theater here Sunday, the minister advocated rebellion in event that conscription becomes effective in this country.

HARVARD PRIZE AWARDED

The Francis Boott prize at Harvard, offered for the best composition in concerted vocal music, has been awarded to Carl K. McKinley of Galesburg, Ill. Howard G. Bennett of Peoria, Ill., received honorable mention. The prize is \$100 and is awarded annually.

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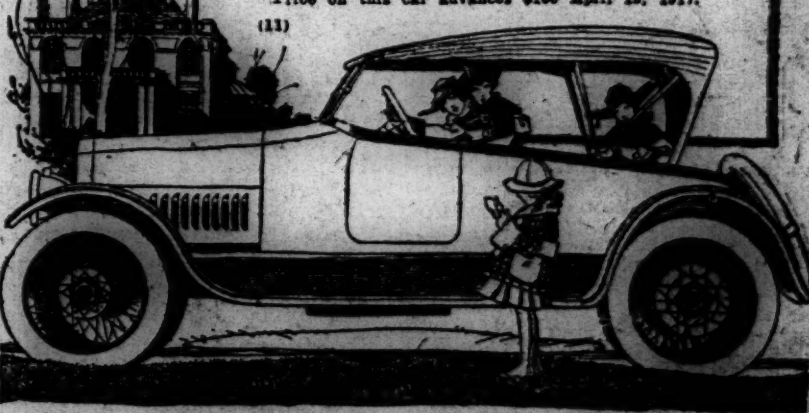
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Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$1295. Four-Passenger Cruiser, including five wire wheels, \$1495. Wood wheels \$1500. Two-Passenger Sedan, \$1295. Four-Passenger Sedan (convertible top) including regular top, \$1905. All prices f. o. b. factory.

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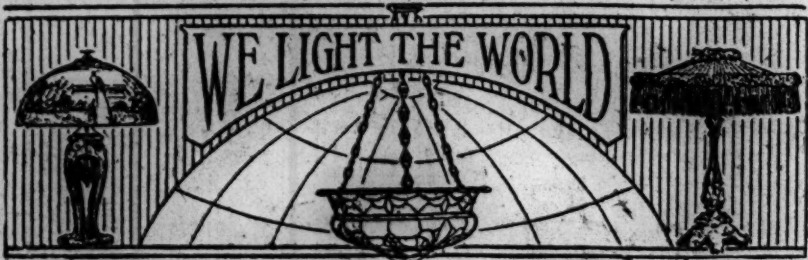
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FOOD EXPERTS URGE WAR-TIME PROHIBITION

Economic Necessity of Diverting
Grains From Distilleries and
Breweries Is Emphasized—
National Efficiency a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—National prohibition for the duration of the war with Germany was urged Tuesday by delegates attending the conference of food and agricultural experts with Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston at the Hotel Jefferson. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, said prohibition for the duration of the war should be established for purely economic reasons.

"It is necessary to divert the grain and other products used in distilleries and breweries to other uses," he said, "so from an economic, and not a moral standpoint, prohibition during the war is necessary. The country's products must be conserved. And one way of preventing waste is to curtail the manufacture of malt liquors."

F. C. Futrell, president of the agricultural college at Fayetteville, Ark., said the experience of European nations alone should prompt the United States to enter on a period of abstinence. "It would increase the efficiency of the nation," he said. "Prohibition was needed in Europe, and drinking there was not done as immoderately as it is in the United States. Drinking is largely done in the cities, and the 2,000,000 farm laborers needed to feed this nation and keep their allies from starving must come from the cities. Increase their efficiency and give them added energy by cutting off their supply of intoxicants."

Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College and Food Commissioner of that State, said too much food is being destroyed. "I believe there ought to be a restriction of these manufactures during the present period of distress," he continued. "I would not say the manufacture should be prohibited. I leave that for the authorities. But if we are going to save in our homes and in the consumption of food products on our tables, then we ought to restrict our beverages."

J. M. Hamilton, president of the Montana Agricultural College, and chairman of the Committee on Economy, agreed with Dr. Ladd. On distribution, economy production and labor, the conference debated the Kreis reports a full day without reaching a definite understanding. A recommendation for minimum farm labor prices is expected to be reported.

Immediate mobilization of the Nation's men who do not meet the qualifications for active military service and using them for farm labor is one of the recommendations in a report made to the conference.

It asks that an appropriation of \$25,000,000 be made available to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to solve the food question. Among the other recommendations incorporated in the report are:

The production of normal cotton crop by intensive cultivation rather than by increasing the acreage.

Increasing the corn acreage and substituting sorghum crops in the districts where wheat has been winter-killed.

Increasing the areas planted to beans, buckwheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes and peanuts.

An appeal to the youth to plant gardens and form boys and girls clubs for the purpose of encouraging gardening.

The establishment of municipal drying and canning establishments.

An early increase in the animal products of the country and enlarging the milk production one fourth by intelligent feeding.

The increase of pork production and doubling the poultry products in a year by careful feeding methods.

The report points out that the fixing of maximum and minimum prices need not be undertaken at this time, but advises the creation of agencies which will enable the Government to take such a step in the hour of need.

Power to End Traffic

Methods Cited by Which War-Time Prohibition Is Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four methods are provided by the Constitution for enacting war-time legislation against the liquor traffic, according to Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney and general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, who left Washington Tuesday to address a State Anti-Saloon League convention held in Burlington, Vt.

"First of these methods is," he said, "a prohibitive tax which may be laid on the manufacture and sale of liquor. This method was used to destroy the phosphorus match industry and the production of opium for smoking purposes. There is no limit on the power of Congress to levy a prohibitive tax on liquor."

"Second, under rules for land and naval forces, the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of land and naval forces under Article I, Sections 8 to 14 of the Constitution, authorizes laws prohibiting the sale of liquor in military and naval stations, or for certain distances around them. Congress has

established a dry zone around Indian reservations, and the Supreme Court has sustained this legislation.

"There seems to be no limit on Congress in extending the zone around such territory used for military purposes. One resolution has already been introduced in Congress along this line, and another prohibits the sale of liquor in a military training camp or to a person in uniform."

"Third, the interstate commerce clause construed by the Supreme Court gives Congress power to provide 'the most minute directions of interstate commerce.' It has unlimited power over liquors which move between the states.

"Fourth, the preamble of the Constitution sets forth the purpose of the Federal Government to 'promote the general welfare.' Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, gives power to Congress to 'provide for the common defense and general welfare.'"

Prohibition leaders are expected soon to ask Congress to enact emergency antiliquor legislation based upon one of these methods.

Farm Conference Results

Limitation of Grain for Liquor and Increased Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Limitation of the amount of grain used for alcoholic purposes was included among the recommendations adopted by a farm conference held at Syracuse, N. Y., under the call and direction of State Agricultural Commissioner Charles S. Wilson. Representatives of State agricultural schools, producers associations, the State agricultural department and expert writers on food subjects from various farm periodicals were present. Crop shortage was conceded and a State policy for increased foodstuff production and conservation was proposed.

It was decided that there would be an increased demand for unperishable foodstuffs at favorable prices, and the farmers were urged to increase production to meet it. This was also held to be true of perishable products, especially potatoes. Educational institutions were urged to supply seed and a larger supply of farm machinery was advocated.

The conference believed the farm

Decree Upholds Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Federal Court of Appeals handed down a decision Tuesday finding that the receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway was justified, under the law, in refusing to accept shipments of beer for delivery to individuals for their private use in the "dry" territory of Iowa. The decision reversed the lower court.

Rhode Island War Measures

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An appropriation of \$50,000, to be expended under the direction of the Commission of Agricultural Inquiry for the assistance of the farmers of the State, was urged Tuesday by Governor Beekman in a special message to the General Assembly as a war measure.

A resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the support of families of National Guardsmen called into Federal service, to be spent by the Adjutant-General was offered in the Senate.

**TELEPHONE MEN
WHO ENLIST TO
HAVE FULL PAY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arrangements for the formation of five companies of reserve signal troops in the territory of the New York Telephone Company, announced Monday, were made back in March, before a state of war was declared. On March 23, J. A. Stewart, general manager, announced to the employees the opportunity to volunteer for this service, since the company was interested in seeing that the employees who desired to volunteer for military service were placed where they could best serve their country.

The "telegraph company" will be charged with providing the semi-permanent telephone or telegraph systems from brigade or division headquarters to higher headquarters, or to the base of operations. Each company is commanded by a captain and numbers 100 men, classified as follows: Two master electricians, 7 sergeants first class, 11 sergeants, 17 corporals, 2 cooks, 49 privates first class, 12 privates. Each is equipped with 8 motor trucks and 11 motorcycles. Each is divided into platoons, commanded by first lieutenants, and each platoon is subdivided into two sections, the section being the working unit in the company organization.

**EDISON COMPANY
COSTS ANALYZED**

That the prices paid by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for installation of transmission lines and conduits are exceedingly fair and not excessive was testified yesterday by Harold A. Ley of Springfield, Mass., before the Gas and Electric Light Commission which is inquiring into the lighting contract between the city of Boston and the Edison company.

For many years the Ley company has done the bulk of the overhead work for the Edison company of Boston. Mr. Ley said, and had a contract for the work. Similar contracts have been in force with the Malden Electric Company and the United Electric Company of New Haven. He quoted prices from all three contracts to show that the charge for the work has been reasonable.

VOLUNTEER CALL MAY PRECEDE DRAFT ACTION

Senator Sherman Introduces Resolution for Army of One Million to Be Raised by Voluntary Enlistments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Sherman of Illinois introduced in the Senate this afternoon a resolution authorizing and requesting the President to call for a million volunteers, half of whom it is proposed to place immediately in the military service of the United States, the others to be available when needed.

Senator Kirby is to offer an amendment proposing the raising of 500,000 volunteers.

Development of sentiment in favor of a call for volunteers before resort to draft in raising the army of 2,000,000, leads Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, military affairs chairman to believe Congress will in all probability attach to the Administration's Conscription Bill a clause providing for voluntary enlistments.

Considerable discussion of a volunteer or drafted army is looked for in Congress, the division on this point being marked. There is, however, the general admission on practically all sides that the selective draft plan will be necessary after volunteers have been called.

Advocates to universal liability to military service, recommended by the President, hold that the volunteer plan places the burden of national defense inequitably, at the same time being of the opinion that the proposed large army could not be recruited to full strength except by draft.

They also point out an economic objection, claiming that those who would be eager to volunteer as a patriotic duty would also be the men most skilled in the important industrial pursuits upon which a successful war would be directly dependent. The man colloquially termed the "loafers," it is asserted, in all probability could be trained into practically as good a soldier as any other type of man.

Among Democratic Senators there is some tendency to disapprove the disbanded of the Army sent to the border just at a time when a large military force is needed. It is held that the \$200,000,000 spent for its mobilization along the Rio Grande has been as good as squandered, so far as being of assistance in the latest crisis.

Labor Mobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mobilization of man-power for the farms, to increase the agricultural production as a war measure, is proposed in a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, who urges the Council of National Defense to consider enlisting labor to be sent to any point where they may be demanded by national interests.

Men for France Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dispatch of a volunteer expedition to the trenches in France is approved by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, who talked with Colonel Roosevelt Tuesday. The Senator declares that if Colonel Roosevelt received the sanc-

tion of the Administration, he could raise 100,000 volunteers inside of two weeks.

Draft Plan Is Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator La Follette today presented in the Senate a telegram from the Governor of Wisconsin opposing conscription and declaring his State to be ready with its full quota of National Guard. He asserts that an additional force can be recruited from volunteers faster than they can be equipped. Draft was favored only as a final resort.

Social Equality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That opinion throughout Central and South America is overwhelmingly with the United States in the war against Germany, was the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union.

"Speaking unofficially," said Mr. Barrett, "but basing my opinion on absolutely reliable data, the public sentiment of South and Central America as a whole, is overwhelmingly with the United States. Unfortunately, there is much unwarranted misunderstanding, and considerable unfair criticism, of some of the South and Central American countries as to where they stand. With very few exceptions, the press of these countries has been consistently pro-Ally since the outbreak of the European war, and now its attitude is equally pro-American in the issues at stake. Not a single great South American newspaper is anti-Ally or anti-United States. The predominance of South and Central American love of France alone makes the people of those countries pro-Ally, despite all the influence Germany may have through business connections."

"In nearly every South and Central American capital and large city the public demonstrations have been almost invariably pro-Ally, and since the break of the United States with Germany, pro-American. There have been practically no pro-German demonstrations anywhere, even in the so-called German sections."

"In one or two countries where it has been reported that the governments might be slow in showing sympathy with the United States, the expressed public sentiment has been in favor of this country, and President Wilson. Just because a South or Central American Government does not immediately break with, or declare war against, Germany and follow the United States is no argument that that Government is divided in its support and that Pan-Americanism is not standing the test. Pan-American solidarity is based on great underlying public opinion, and that undeniably is with the United States."

"The United States, joined to England and France with closer ties of actual kinship and friendship than are the South or Central American countries joined to this country, waited nearly three years before it entered the European War. It is, therefore, not fair to condemn any South or Central American country because, after only a few days have elapsed since war has been recognized, and before

NEGROES ARRESTED FOR TREASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

MALESTER, Okla.—Charles Dickerson, Henry L. Hodge and Arthur Mills, three Negro miners, were arrested at Buck on a charge of treason. The charge is the accused men urged their friends to organize to help Germany defeat the United States. Judge George L. Hill set their bond at \$15,000 each.

MEXICO STOPS MAIL TO CENTRAL POWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—All shipments of mail to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Luxembourg were ordered discontinued by Government notice today.

American Ambassador Fletcher called at the Mexican Foreign Office and gave formal notice of America's break with Germany. The Cuban Minister made a similar visit.

Presumably notice of discontinuance of mail service with the Central Powers is merely given out because it is now impossible to handle such shipments.

POSTAL CLERKS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

The Railway Postal Clerks will meet at the Quincy House next Sunday at 2 p. m., when service conditions will be the theme for discussion and the members will be addressed by National President E. J. Ryan.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION SOLID, SAYS BARRETT

South and Central America to Stand With United States He Declares—Will Be Either Pro-Ally or Strictly Neutral

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SMUGGLER CRAFT IS CAPTURED OFF MEXICAN COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A munitions-carrying schooner bound for a Mexico west coast port was fired upon and captured by two United States torpedo boat destroyers, it is reported.

Five shots were fired at the vessel when it attempted to escape, and the ship was then beached. Several thousand rounds of rifle and machine gun ammunition were taken aboard a destroyer and landed at a Pacific Coast port.

It is known that the destroyers have been scouting for a supposed munition smuggling ship for more than a week. Monday the patrol boats sighted the schooner, which was south-bound off the coast of California. The warships gave chase and when the captain of the schooner saw the capture was inevitable, he is reported to have attempted to destroy his vessel.

The ammunition was taken off by motor launches from the destroyer. The identity of the captain and crew of the schooner has not been revealed. Persons in a position to know the full details of the action intimated that the ammunition was taken aboard the smuggler at two Pacific Coast points by fishing boats.

HENRY WATTERSON ON ROOSEVELT ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—In an editorial urging that Colonel Roosevelt and his proposed division be sent to Europe, Henry Watterson, in the Courier-Journal, today says:

"The appearance of a former president of the United States carrying the Star-Spangled Banner over a body of American soldiers to the battlefield in Flanders will glorify us as nothing else will. It will electrify the world. I fancy we can see this sublime spectacle circling around the Arch of Stars and marching down the Champs Elysees, up through the Rue Royale and passing the Madeleine, out the boulevards to the Column of July, thence to the front, by that time let us hope across the Rhine."

ALPHA DELTA PHI DINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

The monthly dinner of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity was held last night at the Copley Square Hotel. President H. Parkinson Smith was toastmaster, and the speaking program was informal.

**CONVINCE WITH
GERMANS DENIED
FOR MEXICANS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A citizen of the United States who has just returned after spending several weeks in Mexico City says emphatically it is his conviction that the people and Government of Mexico sympathize with the United States in the present war situation, and that absolutely no danger from pro-German activities exists.

"Three high officials of the Mexican Government," he said, "expressed themselves as surprised that the United States, as indicated by newspaper stories, suspects Mexican officials of connivance with German activities."

"Do the people of the United States possibly believe that," they asked. "Do they think we can fail to know that it would be fatal for Mexico to enter any alliance with any nation outside the hemisphere?"

"I am certain that fairly expresses the official attitude in Mexico. Furthermore, it is a fact, which surprised me at first, that German business men in Mexico City are opposed to any pro-German activities being carried on in Mexico. The heads of two of the largest hardware houses there, who are German, told me so and explained that the reason was simply that they understood such activities could be only harmful to Mexico and that they preferred to see the country develop peacefully and prosperously."

The United States citizen who made these statements to The Christian Science Monitor was on a semi-official mission in Mexico which makes him regard it as improper that he should allow use of his name in discussion of political subjects.

FOUR ARRESTED IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

IOLA, Kan.—Four men were arrested under an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad bridge south of here by county officers. The men were armed, according to the officers, and had a large quantity of nitro-glycerine in their possession. Two other men in the party escaped. They are being pursued. The names of the men placed in jail were not made public.

JEWISH CHARITIES FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Teams to help in the campaign, to raise \$200,000 as an annual income for the Federated Jewish Charities, which starts next Monday in Boston, were named at a meeting of Jewish residents at the campaign headquarters, 40 Court Street, yesterday.

RETURNING TRAVELER SAYS PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN REPUBLIC SYMPATHIZE WITH UNITED STATES IN WAR WITH TEUTONS

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

IOLA, Kan.—Four men were arrested under an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad bridge south of here by county officers. The men were armed, according to the officers, and had a large quantity of nitro-glycerine in their possession. Two other men in the party escaped. They are being pursued. The names of the men placed in jail were not made public.

JEWISH CHARITIES FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Teams to help in the campaign, to raise \$200,000 as an annual income for the Federated Jewish Charities, which starts next Monday in Boston, were named at a meeting of Jewish residents at the campaign headquarters, 40 Court Street, yesterday.

RETURNING TRAVELER SAYS PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN REPUBLIC SYMPATHIZE WITH UNITED STATES IN WAR WITH TEUTONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A citizen of the United States who has just returned after spending several weeks in Mexico City says emphatically it is his conviction that the people and Government of Mexico sympathize with the United States in the present war situation, and that absolutely no danger from pro-German activities exists.

"Three high officials of the Mexican Government," he said, "expressed themselves as surprised that the United States, as indicated by newspaper stories, suspects Mexican officials of connivance with German activities."

"Do the people of the United States possibly believe that," they asked. "Do they think we can fail to know that it would be fatal for Mexico to enter any alliance with any nation outside the hemisphere?"

"I am certain that fairly expresses the official attitude in Mexico. Furthermore, it is a fact, which surprised me at first, that German business men in Mexico City are opposed to any pro-German activities being carried on in Mexico. The heads of two of the largest hardware houses there, who are German, told me so and explained that the reason was simply that they understood such activities could be only harmful to Mexico and that they preferred to see the country develop peacefully and prosperously."

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FARMERS URGED TO ENLIST FOR BIGGER CROPS

Millions in Farm Loan Banks to Be Placed at Their Disposal—Response Promises to Be Almost Universal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government's appeal to the farmers to put forth extraordinary efforts to increase food production on account of the war has brought many new applications for loans to the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The response indicates that the farmers are preparing to meet the emergency by making use of the 5 per cent long-time loans authorized by this system to provide themselves with needed equipment to enlarge and intensify their operations. Indications are that the farmer has realized that the enlistment of 1,000,000 men into the Army will add to his labor difficulties, and is preparing to invest more capital in labor-saving machinery and in putting more land under cultivation.

Reports from the 12 Federal Land Banks indicate that the farmers will call for about \$125,000,000 worth of these 5 per cent loans this year, all of which money will be made available to enable the farmer to meet the war emergency successfully.

The money which is lent to farmers is procured by the sale of farm loan bonds. These bonds bear 4 1/2 per cent interest. The Federal Farm Loan Board has already made plans to float about \$100,000,000 of these bonds. Farmers have manifested concern over the salability of these bonds, in the face of the competition of a great flood of war bonds at 3 1/2 per cent. The Federal Farm Loan Board announces that it believes the farm loan bonds will find a ready sale, because they bear a rate 1 per cent higher than the war bonds, and because they are backed by the farm land values of the country; they are exempt from all form of taxation; the bonds of each of the 12 Federal Land Banks are endorsed by all the other 11 banks, and every dollar's worth of bonds represents \$2 worth of carefully appraised farm land as security.

The Federal Farm Loan Board urges that it is just as much a matter of patriotism to buy these farm loan bonds as to buy the war bonds, because this money will be used to finance the farmers of the country and enable them to meet the demand for increased food production. This attitude is based upon the recognized fact that the outcome of the war depends, in a large degree, upon the ability of the United States to feed itself and provide a surplus for the Allies.

The Federal Farm Loan Board is speeding up its operations so as to enable as many farmers as possible to get this new working capital in time to assist them in this year's operations. The high prices of farm products have added to the farmers' difficulty in getting seed, and has increased the need for this capital.

Food Commission Urged

Power to Fix Prices in Resolutions Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the session of the National Agricultural Society Tuesday, resolutions were adopted recommending practical plans to meet a possible food shortage in the United States.

The immediate creation of a Federal Food Commission was proposed with power to fix prices and to supervise the marketing and distribution of food.

Conservation of animals, to increase the country's meat and food supply, was urged by former Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in the opening address.

Mr. Wilson said the country is growing in population rapidly, by natural increase and by immigration. "There will be more mouths to feed in the near future, and it is imperative for us to take care of our soil, so that it may produce in an increasing ratio to meet our increasing demand," he said.

He said the earlier settled localities of the East and South are realizing the importance of preventing soil deterioration, but the lands of the West are suffering from inconsiderate management that is beginning to tell in reduced totals in harvest times. He declared that at the present time farmers in the United States should be sent a message telling them to conserve their animals or, if possible, to increase them for the double purpose of maintaining their soil fertility and increasing the meat supply for the future.

No Order in Massachusetts

No orders had been received at the office of Acting Adjt.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser at 1 o'clock this afternoon to the effect that all National Guardsmen with dependents were to be discharged from the service whether they wished to be or not. Massachusetts is still following the general order that to be discharged a guardsman with dependents must first put in an application.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION

The annual "sugaring-off" of the Vermont Association of Boston will be held in Horticultural Hall next Saturday evening. A social will occupy the first of the evening and the maple sugar will be served about 9 o'clock.

FORMER ENVOY GERARD TELLS OF GERMAN CRUELTY

Outrages Upon Prisoners of War of Which He Learned on Visits to German Prison Camps

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, told the members and guests of the Canadian Club of New York at a dinner at the Biltmore Monday night of inhuman treatment of prisoners of war by the Kaiser's military authorities. The 1500 diners received with groans of indignation the former Ambassador's recitation of how the German authorities imprisoned townsfolk for giving food and drink to starving Canadian prisoners of war; how German sheep hounds were trained to bite British soldiers; how small German boys were allowed to shoot arrows tipped with nails into the bodies of prisoners, and how when typhus broke out in a camp of Russian prisoners they sent Frenchmen and Englishmen to live with them.

It was the first time since he returned from Germany that he had told of any of these things he had seen. He saw them on visits to the prison camps in the capacity of the official representative of the British and Canadian governments. Mr. Gerard began his speech by referring to Germany as "that country where they were so fond of me, that they kept me a week after I said I wanted to go home."

"I want to tell you Canadians tonight," he said, "some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in the German prisoner of war camps. You, sitting here in the Biltmore, cannot imagine the horror of living 2 1/2 years in a German prison camp. I know, because I saw."

"One day I read in the North German Gazette a paragraph which told that a number of the inhabitants of a northern German town had been guilty of improper and unpatriotic conduct toward prisoners of war, and that they had been jailed for varying terms and their names printed in the North German Gazette, that their names might be exposed to shame and their falsity made known to generations of Germans to come."

"I said to myself 'Good, at least some of these Germans are to be punished for mistreating prisoners of war.' I directed the American consul there to make a report on the matter. He sent me back word that a trainload of Canadian prisoners of war was being taken through the town when it was necessary to put the train on a siding. Some of the prisoners communicated to curious townsfolk gathered about the train that they were starving and had nothing to drink. The townspeople had given them food and drink and that was the crime for which they were imprisoned and held up to shame."

"I had seen small boys, with German simplicity and kindness, march about the prison camps armed with bows and arrows, shoot arrows tipped with nails at prisoners, but I had not before heard of such a thing as this."

"Another time there was typhus fever in a camp where Russians were interned. Saying that all the Allies should stick together, the Germans placed English and French prisoners with the Russians in the typhus camp, thus condemning numbers of them to certain death."

"At another camp I visited they had trained German sheep dogs to bite British, and when the guards went through the camp they took the trained dogs with them, and it was seldom that they failed to bite British soldiers. I complained to Berlin about the matter, and for a long, long time my complaint was unnoticed. Nothing was done until I told the commandant that I was a very good pistol shot, and that I felt like going out and shooting some trained dogs and seeing what they would do about it. Shortly afterward the commandant was removed."

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, the next speaker, was enthusiastically received. He referred to the effort America was about to make as "Peace Insurance."

Sir William Howard Hearst, Premier of Ontario, and the guest of honor, expressed his joy that the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were to wave together in the fight for liberty.

GUARDSMEN WITH DEPENDENTS MUST BE DISCHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orders were received at National Guard headquarters here from the War Department today that guardsmen having dependents are to be discharged from service "whether they wish the discharge or not."

The word "dependents" the order declared, means only wife, children or dependent mother, and careful investigation before discharge will take place to prevent "slackers" from escaping service by this means. The order follows: "The Secretary of War authorizes the discharge of all enlisted men of the National Guard who have families dependent upon them, members of which would, while soldiers in Federal service, be entitled to the comforts provided by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 29, 1916, whether they desire to be discharged or not." Guard officers declared this would decrease New York's quota of guardsmen by 5 to 10 per cent.

HOMESTEAD BILL HEARING

The Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee gave most of the forenoon today to a hearing on the bill from the Committee on Social Welfare appropriating \$100,000 for the beginning of an experiment on the lines recommended by the Homestead Commission for building homes for persons of small means.

IRISH HOME RULE SPEAKERS ARE CRITICIZED

Executive Board of National Security League Considers Statement Made at Meeting Derogatory to Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The loyalty of those who, in public gatherings of Irish home rule sympathizers, inspire, hiss and "boogie" of Great Britain and derisive jeers at the sincerity of her declaration that she is fighting for the freedom of small nations, is seriously questioned by Americans who realize that the United States is now an ally of England and that all Americans should conduct themselves accordingly.

A meeting of home rule advocates in the Carnegie Hall, which commemorated the first anniversary of the Irish rebellion, was considered at an executive board meeting of the National Security League, because of remarks made by Justice John W. Goff and Justice Daniel F. Cohanlan, the chief speakers at the meeting. It was decided that the league should take no action and issue no statement at this time, but it was pointed out after the meeting that questions involving the loyalty of any individual or group of individuals were questions which might properly be brought to the attention of the District Attorney.

Meanwhile the charge that the Irish utterances against Great Britain have German influence and German money behind them was made in a signed statement prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by George Haven Putnam, president of the American Rights League. Mr. Putnam's statement in part follows:

"The pacifists include, in addition to the small group of idealists who believe that the world can be brought to an acceptance of law and of justice without the necessity of force, a group of active pro-German and anti-English who have during the months of the war worked together to prevent any action by the United States or the side of the Allies."

"This group fails to recognize that mere freedom from aggression, the quiet acceptance of injustice, a standing by without protest when one's neighbors are being barbarously treated, cannot save the Nation from aggression; and they also fail to realize that a nation made up of citizens of that kind does not deserve to be saved."

"Since the delivery of the President's message, which was given not only to Congress but to the United States and to the world, the policy of the Nation is decided. We are now ranged with the Allies in the great fight for civilization. We are to do our part to protect the smaller states, to maintain representative government, to withstand the attempt of imperial militarism to dominate Europe and the world."

"From now on, there can be but two classes of Americans—those who are prepared to give loyal support to the President and to all representatives of the Government, in patriotic action, each according to his own capacity, and those whose loyalty cannot be depended upon."

"The paid agents, whether German or Irish, who have during the past two years done what was in their power with the use of money from the German Embassy to interfere with the manufacturing of munitions, and with the sailing of ships, to discourage enlistments, to carry on a great series of operations against the peace and against the law of the United States—these people must now be brought under control. They must stay quiet and unless they can secure good citizens to stand as bondsmen for their decent behavior, they will have to be shut up."

"The Irish utterances against Great Britain are largely false; that is to say, they have German influence and German money behind them. Whether they represent honest though prejudiced opinion, or merely hired propaganda, they must be brought to a stop. Great Britain is our ally and attacks upon her policy and her action are no more to be permitted in this time of war than similar attacks upon an American President, and the action of the American Nation."

"There has for two years or more been patience, probably undue patience, in regard to such utterances. There is now, however, formal notification from the national authorities and from our municipal authorities that the peace and the community is to be preserved and that neither action nor utterance against the war policy of the nation can be permitted."

At the Carnegie Hall gathering of Ireland's sympathizers applause was reported to have followed Supreme

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Court Justice Daniel F. Cohanlan's statement that Great Britain and her allies could not restore Poland nor Belgium to freedom because they were not in possession of those countries. This was accepted as an implied compliment to Germany. Justice Cohanlan was also quoted as saying: "England professes to be fighting for the small nationalities and for the faith of treaties. Ireland is as much entitled to her freedom as Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro or Rumania. Ireland, after 700 years of bitter experience, knows she cannot rely on England's good faith."

He added that there was no need of saying that all Americans of Irish blood would stand by America. Whatever their opinions were as to the merits of the controversy, they had but one duty, and that was to remember that above all they were Americans.

PLOT FOUND TO BLOW UP CHICAGO SKYSCRAPERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The arrest of four men here today revealed a plot to blow up several of Chicago's largest skyscrapers. The men were caught by building watchmen attempting to gain entrance to one of the large bank buildings early in the morning. When searched by secret service agents plans of basement floors of several skyscrapers were found in their possession. Enough dynamite "to blow up the loop" was found at the apartments of the four suspects, according to a Federal official.

Elevators Burned

Grain Buildings in Minneapolis Destroyed by Incendiary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The elevators of the Quinn Shepherdson and Marfield Grain Companies, with a loss of \$300,000 to buildings and grain, were destroyed by fire Monday night. Incendiary blazes in the middle of the big southeast Minneapolis milling district, where millions of bushels of grain are stored, being discovered by National Guardsmen and extinguished.

Military officers found the fragments of an incendiary bomb in the ruins of the Quinn Shepherdson elevator and turned them over to secret service officers who are conducting a joint investigation with the Minneapolis fire department.

On receiving this information Gov. J. A. Burnquist announced a reward would be offered for the arrest of the incendiaries. He called out three additional batteries of the First Minnesota Field Artillery, placing them on guard at mills and elevators in Minneapolis and Duluth.

Attempt to Damage University

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Col. Ira L. Reeves, president of the Norwich University, states that fire was discovered by the guard on Monday night under the stairs in Alumni barracks. The authorities are of the opinion the fire was set by German sympathizers. Entrance to the building was not difficult, as it was not locked.

Guardman Shoots Peddler

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Louis Feuerstein was shot by a National Guardsman protecting the New York Central tracks in the upper part of the city. The man is said to have been a peddler, and, according to witnesses, was shot after his failure to obey the guardsman's command to move away from the tracks.

SURVEY DAMAGE ON SEIZED GERMAN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a view to using commercially the German merchant vessels in United States harbors to meet the shortage of ocean carriers, Government agents have begun thorough examination of the ships to fix definitely the cost and time required to make them seaworthy. The machinery of most of them was seriously damaged by their crews when the United States broke relations with Germany.

Preparations also have been made to rush to completion as rapidly as possible wooden cargo carrying vessels, to be built upon the plans of the shipping board. In addition, the Government is seriously considering the desirability of requisitioning a portion or all of the fleet of the United States vessels engaged in the Atlantic coastwise trade.

More than a Room

TRAVELERS appreciate the comfort and restfulness provided at Hotel Statler (Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit). You do not merely rent a room; you buy a service of comfort and convenience.

A good bed in a pleasant room; a private bath room; circulating ice-water; a well-stocked writing desk; a morning paper before you wake; cheerful restaurants, serving good food; extra-comfortable lounge in a room—these things are but the background of that complete, courteous, interested service which we call Hotel Statler Service.

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The Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world—2200 rooms, 2200 baths. Opposite Pennsylvania Station.

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GERMAN OFFICERS MAY BE REMOVED TO BOSTON HOTEL

Washington Orders Permit Transfer From Deer Island if the Men Should So Elect

Orders permitting the transfer of the detained German and Austrian officers of the seized ships of the Central Powers in Boston Harbor from Deer Island, where they were taken yesterday to a hotel under military guard, were received this morning by Henry J. Skeffington, United States Immigration Commissioner at Boston. Jeremiah J. Hurley, deputy commissioner, left for Deer Island immediately on the city of Boston steamer Monitor. He will communicate with the detained "officers and doctors" mentioned in the orders and find out how they feel concerning a transfer.

Although the crews are lodged in the cells, the officers have been given the rooms originally meant for the matrons and officers of the prison. Commissioner Skeffington said that he thought the officers would elect to stay on Deer Island in order to avoid publicity and presence of a personal military guard. The rooms at the prison are as comfortable as those in many hotels and the food, is good, said the commissioner, and the officers are allowed to stay by themselves and will probably desire to continue at Deer Island.

Considerable comment has been made because the members of the National Guard who are guarding the detained aliens are quartered in cells, while the seized officers are occupying much more desirable rooms. Capt. John Murphy, in charge of the machine gun company of the Ninth Regiment on duty with the prisoners, is to communicate with Colonel Logan, commander of the Ninth, and ask for a change in quarters. If the German and Austrian officers, however, should elect to accept the Government order the guardsmen on duty at the island would undoubtedly be given the vacated rooms.

PROF. APPELMANN REPORTED TO BE FOUND LOYAL

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The record of Prof. Anton H. Appelmann, professor of German at the University of Vermont, whose alleged pro-German activities were investigated by a committee of the alumni, has been thoroughly investigated by the United States Government in America and abroad. It was stated that no evidence of treasonable activity was discovered.

The alumni committee some time ago exonerated Professor Appelmann in a majority report, a minority finding him guilty of un-Americanism. The trustees have not acted on this report or on Professor Appelmann's letter of resignation.

A letter from Prof. Appelmann to Granville Howard of New York, just received, says: "I present my situation here is so bad that even my life is in danger, as I have been informed by people who know. If I am guilty and un-American I am willing to go. If I am found innocent and they will accept my solemn pledge to be loyal and faithful to this country and to the University of Vermont, let them see to it that I can go about my work peacefully, without being disturbed nor disturbing anyone else."

MEXICO BANS NEWS AGAINST PUBLIC GOOD

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—A decree has been published providing a punishment of a fine of 50 to 500 pesos or imprisonment from one to 11 months for slander, libel or the issuance of false or distorted information. The decree will go into effect April 15 and will remain in force until Congress passes laws defining the limits of freedom of speech and the press.

Newspaper heads are held strictly accountable and all their employees who handle news, including the printing staffs, provided they are cognizant of its character.

The decree prohibits malicious expressions calculated to excite hatred of the authorities, the Army, National Guard or fundamental institutions of the country. It also prohibits manifestations against friendly nations, their heads or their legitimate representatives in Mexico. The publication of news which the authorities decide is against the public good is forbidden.

PRESIDENT IS WHIPPING UP WAR MEASURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today assumed personal charge of whipping up war measures immediately demanded for the country's defense. The President was assured by Speaker Clark and Democratic Floor Leader Kitchin that the Administration Army Bill will be voted on in the House probably next week. Mr. Kitchin told the President of the opposition in Congress to conscription. The opposition as yet is not definite enough, they said, to permit a guess as to its seriousness.

President Wilson and Chairman Denman of the United States Shipping Board completed plans for the prompt construction of 1000 vessels to transport the supplies to Entente ports. Cooperation with the Entente governments toward safely delivering these necessities was planned in detail.

While means of putting under cultivation thousands of acres of unused lands were being worked out, the President conferred with members of Congress relative to measures for mobilizing farm labor. Examination into the feasibility of a plan to exempt all farmers, farm hands and others engaged in the tilling of the soil from conscription was asked in a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Frelinghuysen.

Other provisions proposed that the Council of National Defense inquire into the advisability of appointing a commission of agriculture defense to mobilize the farm labor to increase the production of crops.

"Speed up measures" was the word passed along the line. The President went up to the Capitol and conferred for nearly an hour with Democratic Floor Leader Kitchin, emphasizing the need for immediate action on the war measures pending in Congress. Nevertheless the House adjourned until Friday after receiving the favorable committee report on the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue bill.

With the exception of congressional delay on the army bill, other military and naval business went forward rapidly.

War Rules Govern Port

War regulations govern the port of Boston following orders placing it on a war basis yesterday by Edmund Billings, collector of the port.

Every vessel, coastwise as well as overseas, must take on a pilot on entering and leaving the harbor. This regulation regarding coastwise steamships is said to be unprecedented.

All vessels must use the Broad Sound channel. This channel will have a submarine net defense, one section of which will be a gateway for arriving and departing. No vessel can arrive or sail after sunset.

The rendezvous of all vessels coming into the harbor will be Boston Lightship and the pilotage of all vessels will be under the direct charge of the commanding officer of the harbor entrance patrol, just established by the United States Navy Department.

PROOF OF PLOT AT EDDYSTONE IS DISCLOSED

Message and Sketch on Preparation for Explosion Found by Woman in Philadelphia

TRENTON, N. J.—Mrs. Anna Keating, of this city, this afternoon gave Federal authorities proof which on its face apparently proved that the great Eddystone munitions disaster was caused by a carefully laid plot.

On March 14, while en route to Pottsville, Pa., she saw a man drop an envelope in the Broad Street station, Philadelphia. He was lost in the crowd before she picked it up, found it unsealed and discovered inside a note: "All ready to blow up Eddystone. Send us help."

On a sheet of white paper inclosed was a sketch of League Island Navy Yard and a rough drawing plan of Chester, Pa. A notation requested that "N. K." to whom the envelope was addressed, copy these maps and return them. The notes were signed with the names of two foreigners. An express blank inclosed showed that a package shipped to Eddystone had not been accepted at that point and had been returned to its sender. The arrest of the men implicated is expected.

Two Suspects Arrested

Inspector Says Bomb Started Eddystone Explosions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Out of the confusion that existed for hours following the explosion at the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation yesterday, the nearest approach to accurate figures shows 120 persons killed, the majority of them women, and about 150 injured. The explosion, according to a statement by Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the company, was planned and executed "by some maliciously inclined person or persons."

Two suspects have been arrested. Neither is said to be a United States citizen. Special Agent Garbarino of the secret service would not discuss the arrests or the evidence against them, although it is said that incriminating papers were found on one of them and the other was well supplied with money. The arrests were made at Chester.

The series of explosions destroyed a portion of the plant, exploding sharpnel, starting many fires and causing nearly all of the fatalities.

It is stated on good authority that a Russian inspector stationed in the plant, makes the positive assertion that the explosion was started by a bomb. Investigations are under way by the Federal, State and local authorities. Mayor Smith will, it is said, today ask to have State militia sent to this city and surrounding sections to guard munition plants, steel works and other factories turning out necessities of war.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

numbers are moving up to take their share when necessary in the battle of the Ancre. They march by all accounts with the exhilaration always produced among them by freedom from the monotony of trench warfare and also by the news of success already achieved almost beyond their most sanguine expectations.

One observer speaks of them marching through a village, battalion after battalion, ceaselessly, each to music of its own band and all in highest good spirits.

At the same time there is to be seen also at innumerable points behind the front the grouping and numbering of prisoners, the majority of whom, according to every observer, are also in good spirits. Communiqués put their number up to the time of telegraphing yesterday at 11,000, including 255 officers.

Simultaneously over 100 guns, some of heavy caliber, have been captured. Stated geographically, the success achieved includes the capture of the village and wood of Farbus, due south of Vimy town; while the line in front of Arras has blown out until it includes Monchy, five miles to the east.

The great feature of the attack so far remains the taking of Vimy Ridge by the Canadians, who cleared the last net of machine guns on Hill 145 during Monday night. In this, the largest scale attack yet attempted in the West, it appears from the various reports that the Anzacs, Canadians, Englishmen and Scots all scored the unprecedented success of taking their immediate objective at the first bound.

Losses have apparently been small. This latter fact is due partly to the extraordinary intensity of the preliminary artillery fire and partly to the high state of development to which the organization of the artillery fire directed by air service and infantry attack has been brought. Following closely and warily the barrage of British guns, the attackers easily overwhelmed successive lines of trenches, and the losses were mainly sustained at isolated trench systems and in attacks on fortified positions which here and there had partially escaped the full force of the guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The official statement issued last evening reads:

British attacks delivered after strong artillery fire on the southern bank of the Scarpe failed. On the Aisne front the lively artillery duel continues.

In stubbornly resisting the superiority of our opponents, two of our divisions suffered considerable losses. The British succeeded in penetrating our positions on the roads radiating from Arras, but did not break through.

The statement announces that the British attack was on a front of 20 kilometers and was launched after an exceedingly violent artillery fire. Southeast of Ypres, the Germans penetrated beyond the third British line, says the headquarters report, and blew up shelters, returning with 50 prisoners and seven machine guns and nine throwers.

Along the Aisne and near Rheims the artillery fire was very lively yesterday from noon on.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—This morning's British communiqué states that the situation is developing favorably, in accordance with the general plan. The village and heights of Monchy le Proux and La Bergère were captured by British troops early this morning and satisfactory progress is being made on other parts of the battle front.

The official statement issued last night reads:

Our operations have been continued energetically today in spite of heavy snow storms and generally unfavorable weather. We have reached the outskirts of Monchy le Proux, five miles east of Arras, and have cleared Farbus and Farbus Wood.

Hard fighting took place again this afternoon on the northern end of Vimy Ridge, in which we gained further important positions and took a number of prisoners and machine guns.

In the direction of Cambrai we advanced our line north of the village of Louvra. Such counterattacks as the Germans attempted at different points along our front met with no success.

The number of prisoners taken since the opening of our attack yesterday morning now exceeds 11,000, including 255 officers. We also captured over 100 guns, among them a number of heavy guns up to eight inches caliber, 60 trench mortars and 163 machine guns.

Our airplanes performed valuable work yesterday in cooperation with our infantry, and in a number of cases inflicted casualties with machine gun fire on hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were also carried out, in which a number of hits were obtained upon a large railway station utilized by the Germans.

As a result of the air fighting three German airplanes were destroyed and four others were fought down. One of our machines is missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—This afternoon's communiqué states that artillery activity continues in the Somme and Oise region. There were patrol encounters at various points of the front during which the French took some prisoners.

South of the Oise a German attempt on one of the French posts east of Coucy failed under French fire. To-

ward Maisons de Champagne a grenade struggle during the night was lively. At Bois le Pretre there was a rather violent artillery duel. North of Arracourt, French patrols brought in some prisoners. In Ban-de-Sapt during an incursion into the German lines north of La Fontenelle the French inflicted losses upon the Germans.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

North of the Oise the artillery on both sides was active. South of the Oise our batteries destructively shelled German organizations east of Coucy. South of the Ailette River the Germans violently bombarded our positions in the sector of Neuville-sur-Margival.

On the left bank of the Meuse, in the direction of Bethincourt, we caught under our artillery fire a train which was destroyed.

In the course of the latest aerial engagements, Sub-Lieutenant Regnier brought down his fifth German machine and Adjutant Dauchy his sixth.

Belgian communication: The Belgian artillery took to task various German groups which appeared before the Belgian front. The German batteries retaliated with quite lively firing in the course of the afternoon.

Eastern theater: Very active artillery fighting took place in the sector of Monastir.

On the Tchernia, after strong artillery preparation with heavy artillery, a German battalion attacked the Russian troops, but was stopped short at the wire entanglements by machine gun fire.

British aviators bombarded enemy camps at Pravitsa in the zone of the Orfano Gulf.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Yesterday's Russian official statement reads:

Caucasus front: In the direction of Panjuri our troops, having dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of Nirban, 13 miles southwest of Baneh, are continuing their offensive.

In the direction of Khanykin we have occupied Kizil Robat, 23 miles southwest of Khanykin.

The official statement for the other fronts reads:

Western front: There were patrol encounters and reciprocal firing.

Rumanian front: There have been scouting reconnaissances and rifle firing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian official statement reads:

On the Cervo, during night of April 8-9, the Austrians attempted an attack on advanced posts recently captured by the Italians in the area north of Boscomalo, but were stopped at the outset by Italian batteries.

ACUTE CRISIS IN SPAIN; OPINIONS VARY IN CABINET

(Continued from page one)

as a future negotiator Spain, in neutrality, may be of inestimable service to the Allies.

Meanwhile the German propagandists continue active, their latest achievement being the launching of a newspaper in Madrid, published in the French language, purporting to be managed by French journalists.

It may accurately be said Spain is in a dilemma and that the next few days are critical in her history.

Ministerial Difficulties

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The Premier has had a long conference with the King, but declines to make any public statement. Meanwhile, Senor Alba, the Finance Minister, states that the difficulties in the Cabinet are such that it can scarcely hold together any longer.

Attitude of Spain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The official Gaceta publishes a declaration of Spain's neutrality regarding the state of war existing between the United States and Germany. It is announced that Spain has taken over the representation of the interests of the United States and Cuba in Berlin and those of Germany at Washington and Havana.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Student government elections will be held at Radcliffe College this afternoon with Eleanor Lee, Katharine Ham, Elizabeth Brandeis and Dorothy Marsh running for president. A silver loving cup will be presented to the class scoring the highest number of points and class numerals will be given to the seven highest individual point winners at the annual interclass meet of the Radcliffe Athletic Association in the college gymnasium tonight.

COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL CLUB

The Country Day School Club of Harvard held its fifth annual dinner last evening at the Thorndike with about 40 guests present. T. L. Storer, president of the club, presided. The guests were S. K. Kerns, principal of the Country Day School of Newton, and the faculty. The officers for the year are T. L. Storer, president; Augustus Thorndike Jr., vice-president, and C. A. Morris Jr., treasurer and secretary.

APPOINTMENT INDORSED

Mayor Curley filed recommendations with Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the eastern department of the United States Army, today, endorsing the appointment of Harry A. Brickley, son of Capt. John A. Brickley of Charlestown, into active aviation service.

INTERVIEW WITH VON HINDENBURG ON WAR POSITION

Touches on Submarine Campaign, United States Action and Situation on Western Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin telegram reports an interview given by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to a representative of the Barcelona paper, Stangarsida. The submarine campaign, he said, was decided on, despite the possibility of American intervention, because the assistance the latter could render the Entente was deemed of no weight.

The American supply of war material to the Entente was already so great that a further increase appeared scarcely possible, and to equip an American army, while continuing that supply, also appeared impossible. If the combined Entente fleet had hitherto failed to overcome the submarine danger, the American fleet would not succeed either and the effectiveness of the sea barrier was increasing.

Meanwhile, no American expeditionary corps of any size could be ready for dispatch to Europe for a year at least, and according to Entente leaders, it is this year that is to bring a decision. Moreover, Germany also has taken her measures. The Eastern front has been so consolidated and garrisoned with such a mass of men that General Brusiloff can achieve no success at any price, while the most confirmed optimist in the Entente camp cannot deny that recent Russian developments will promote German plans.

Last year the German strategic army reserve was required to hold General Brusiloff in check while the western front was thrown on its own limited resources. The Anglo-French attack was nevertheless repulsed and today the situation was fundamentally different. The western front had become so strong that it could withstand every attack.

All operations on land, sea or in the air were now part of one great plan, and today after only two months of the submarine campaign he could say the German calculations had been correct. All possibilities had been considered and those chosen that would lead to victory and to peace.

WAR OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official statement issued yesterday by the British War Office dealing with operations in Mesopotamia reads:

The Turkish forces which in the communiqué issued on April 6 were reported retreating in the direction of Kifri are now apparently contemplating a converging movement in conjunction with the Turkish troops on the left bank of the Tigris against our forces in the area between the Adheim and Dila rivers, while holding the Russian detachments on the upper reaches of the latter river. Our troops on April 8 were reported to be in contact with advanced Turkish detachments on the line Garfa-Dely Abbas and to be in possession of the left bank of the Adheim.

On the same day we captured the Balad Station on the Bagdad-Samara Railway, about 50 miles north-northwest of Bagdad, and Herbe, four miles north of Balad, was occupied on the morning of April 9. During the operations on April 8 nine officers and 200 men of other ranks, two machine guns and railway material were captured.

WOMAN'S TRADE UNION

John F. Stevens, a member of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will discuss "Safeguarding the Workers in War Time" at a meeting of the Woman's Trade Union League at 919 Washington Street this evening. Delegates to the biennial convention of the National Woman's Trade Union League to be held in Kansas City in June will be nominated at the meeting.

MESSAGES MUST BE IN ENGLISH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wireless communication to Hawaiian territory beyond Honolulu is suspended, the Commercial Cable Company announces. Telegrams to Honolulu or any other part of the territory must be in plain English, with full addresses and full signatures, and would go forward at sender's risk.

Filene's MISSES' \$25 COATS

One of the prettiest GRAY coats we have seen

This coat has two buckles—one in front, one in back.

The over collars are made of expensive new sport silks. In two materials, Poiré twill in gray, beige, beaver brown, chartreuse, navy blue and black—and in wool velours in rose, green, soldier blue, chartreuse, ruby and beige.

50 styles misses' \$25 coats

To emphasize Filene values in misses' \$25 coats, the misses' shop is bringing out an unusual \$25 style every day this week.

Filene's—mail orders filled fourth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

FREE RUSSIA'S AIMS STATED IN PROCLAMATION

(Continued from page one)

tion inspired in Great Britain and France.

Continuing, M. Millukoff maintained that the ultimate victory of free peoples over the militarism of Germany and Austria-Hungary was assured.

In a speech to the general assembly of military delegates on Monday, M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice, dealt with certain insinuations which, he said, had been put out to sow discord between himself and the Russian democracy.

"These insinuations dealt with his lack of severity toward partisans of the former Tsar. He explained that he had not arrested Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch because it was he who carried through the plot which led to removal of Gregory Rasputin. As to the veteran general, Ivanoff, who tried to march to Petrograd, he recognized the general's condition was such that prison might have had fatal effects.

The guard at Tsarskoe Selo, M. Kerenski declared, would obey no orders but his, and the commanding officer was a friend in whom he had complete confidence.

Finally, M. Kerenski said he would not abandon his post so long as he was sure that the political regime of Russia was for a democratic republic and because he represented democracy in the Provisional Government.

Following on this speech, which had a very favorable reception, a unanimous vote of confidence in M. Kerenski was passed.

The Provisional Government has issued an order by which the estates, buildings, mines and other property belonging to the former Tsar are transferred to the control of the respective departments.

New Russia Unified

Army Reported in Harmony With Provisional Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In view of conflicting accounts in the English press of events in Russia, the London correspondent of the Bourse Gazette has received from his editor a statement of the position, which says that the union between the Provisional Government and the Army includes high commands as well as officers and men, and is strengthening from day to day.

The Army is prepared to support the Provisional Government, preserving and defending it against any danger from any direction whatever.

Further, the statement says, the idea of even a constitutional monarchy is definitely discredited amongst the large mass of the people. All classes desire a democratic republic and vast social reforms, especially agrarian. Throughout the whole country perfect order prevails.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to proclaim the requisitioning of all food supplies for homogeneous distribution amongst population. Another important measure decided upon is the introduction of a State monopoly of corn.

Great success is quite assured to the forthcoming issue of the so-called "loan of liberty." The clergy of all denominations are to lend all their support to the loan propaganda.

Throughout Russia there prevails boundless patriotism. All municipal councils are shortly to be reelected on the new basis of universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage. At the present moment, the relations between the moderate and the extreme groups of the revolution are losing their acuteness and becoming cordial. All parties without exception will continue to support the Provisional Government.

COLONEL BUTLER AMES TO HEAD THE HOME GUARD

Governor Appoints Lowell Man to Organize and Command State Troops Authorized Under Recent Act of Legislature

Col. Butler Ames of Lowell was today asked by Governor McCall to undertake the organization of the "Massachusetts State Guard," under the provisions of the "Home Guard" Act, so-called, and to command the new organization when its personnel is completed.

The number of men that will make up the new organization and many of the minor details remain to be worked out but Colonel Ames will now join with the Governor's Military Council and the Chief Executive in the problem of perfecting a final plan.

The probability is that the guardsmen of the new organization will not be paid except when in actual service and they may be divided into a service classification of a first and second line. They will have a uniform that differs from the Army service uniform.

The officers of the new organization will be passed upon by a specially appointed board for this purpose before they are commissioned by the Governor.

The board consists of Brig.-Gen. John J. Sullivan, formerly colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M.; Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Parker, formerly inspector general of the Massachusetts Militia; Col. E. E. Locke, formerly adjutant of the Second Brigade, N. G. M.; Capt. Stephen W. Sleeper, formerly adjutant of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M.; and Colonel Ames.

The Governor is convinced that the organization contemplated is going to be an excellent one, and it has been represented to him that the expense of a large guard is not likely to be much greater than of a small one.

Colonel Ames' title as commander of the organization has not been determined upon, but he is likely to rank with a brigadier-general in the regular line.

Colonel Ames was graduated from West Point in 1894 and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896. He became a lieutenant of the Massachusetts militia and later adjutant of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry. In the Spanish war he was acting chief engineer of the camp of his division and he later engaged in the operations in Porto Rico.

When the colonel of the Sixth resigned he was the choice of his brigade and division commander as well as the officers of that regiment for the vacancy, but the Governor had already made a choice for this position and Colonel Ames went in as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. As a member of Congress, Colonel Ames served on the Committee on Military Affairs and Foreign Relations.

Capitol Police Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—An order in-

creasing the number of policemen at the National Capitol and adjoining buildings was put into effect Tuesday. The war crisis is responsible for the increase in guards, which increase is being generally made throughout public buildings and works of the United States.

SHORTER SESSION FOR HARVARD CORPS MEN

Harvard students who are members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and as many as are admitted to the corps prior to April 27 will be allowed to discontinue their college work for the present year on May 7 in order to devote their full time to intensive military training.

Special examinations will be held for the students enrolled in the corps or who are called to active service. Examinations will be given between April 28 and May 5, and full credit will be allowed for the year's work.

Enlisting in the corps will be opened in a few days and Capt. Constant Corlier, U. S. A., military commandant at Harvard, says that the corps will probably be recruited to 200 men. Students now enrolled who may fail to pass the military examinations will be honorably discharged, and recent graduates of the university will be allowed to enroll in the companies.

The decision of the faculty of arts and sciences yesterday to provide for the intensive training of the students applies only to the college and the graduate school. Definite plans for the law students will probably be outlined at a mass meeting of the law students this afternoon at which Dean Roscoe Pound and President Lowell will speak.

B. & M. CHANGES ARE RECOMMENDED

As the passenger service on the Boston & Maine Railroad, especially in and out of the North Station in Boston shows no material improvement, the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts, after three months' investigation, has sent a communication to the company pointing out methods through which it believes such service may be brought to a higher state of efficiency and promptness in maintaining the schedules.

The investigation has been in charge of Henry W. Seward, one of the inspectors of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Seward finds the principal difficulty to be in the congestion of express matter in the North Station, as well as the extreme policy of economy of operation of the road.

"DRY" CAMP TOWNS URGED

That military efficiency demands total abstinence and that communities in which military training camps are established should be kept clean and as free as possible from saloons, received support from the clergymen of the Massachusetts diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church at a meeting today at the St. Paul Cathedral. Bishop William Lawrence presided and it was stated that communications would be sent to the mayors and town selectmen of cities and towns in which training camps are to be established asking cooperation with the regimental chaplains in maintaining the moral standards of such communities and keeping the soldiers away from intoxicating liquors.

WILSON LINER SUNK WITH ONE FATALITY

Consul Frost Sends News of Escape of Philadelphia Man—Destruction of Seward

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Wilson liner Salmo, with one American, Michael Piorun, Philadelphia, on board, was sunk by an explosion amidships, April 7, according to a message today from Consul Frost at Queenstown, resulting fatally to a Norwegian fireman. Consul Hurst at Barcelona sent added details of the torpedoing of the unarmed American liner Seward. All aboard were saved.

Cunarder Shows Fight

Ready to Sink Submarine When Latter Ran Away

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A six-inch gun on the stern of the Cunarder Ausonia aimed at them as they were about to discharge a torpedo to sink her, caused the crew of a German U-boat to abandon their project, according to officers of the vessel. However, the Ausonia's passengers saw an unknown freighter destroyed.

The U-boat was sighted coming full speed toward the Ausonia, whose commander, Capt. W. H. Hossack, turned his ship so the stern gun could be brought to bear on the enemy. The crew waited until they believed the U-boat was almost near enough to launch a torpedo. Then they prepared to fire, but suddenly the submarine veered sharply and sped in the direction of a vessel visible just above the horizon.

Those on the Ausonia watched the U-boat approach closer and closer. Then suddenly there came an explosion from the unknown steamer, which sank.

OATH CHANGED FOR RUSSIANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The form of oath for persons of Russian birth who become citizens of this country, was changed in the Supreme Court here so as to read that the applicant renounces his allegiance to "the present Government of Russia," instead of "His Imperial Majesty, Nicholas, Czar of All the Russias."

AULD RECITAL POSTPONED

Mme. Gertrude Auld, the soprano, has postponed her appearance in Steiner Hall from tomorrow night to the evening of Thursday, April 26, according to an announcement of her manager. The tickets issued for tomorrow will be good at the newly designated time.

SPRINGFIELD HAS SUGAR PARTY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Two thousand members of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont gathered in the Auditorium Tuesday night to attend the annual maple sugar supper and ball of the society. The Mayor was a guest of honor. There was a patriotic demonstration.

FLAG RAISED OVER BRIDGE

Employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad raised a United States flag at the Dover Street Bridge of the railroad in Boston today. Mayor Curley attended the ceremony.



SHEPARD STORES

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL. TREMONT ST.

OUR FLAG!

Daily—we do homage and sing our allegiance to

"The Star Spangled Banner"

On the *Thoroughfare* at 12:45 p. m. sharp, every day, a chorus of trained voices lead in the singing of Key's immortal tribute to our country's starry emblem. A cornet's strident notes give added encouragement to patrons to sing. Fliers containing words and music distributed to all present. Sing to show the spirit of patriotism that wells up in us all. Your presence, your voice, will help materially. *How some of us modest ones can carol when in a crowd!*

In the Restaurant at 1 p. m. the singing is accompanied by the regular Shepard Orchestra of Fenway Theater musicians and the song is sung by the Shepard Quartette, together with patrons.

FUR STORAGE

Safe and Correct

Protection not only against moths, but against too dry or too damp air, and crowding or crushing.

Many things enter into the proper summer care of furs and wool garments.

It has all been thought out here—a modern service at your disposal.

Charges are moderate—based on % valuation.

No coat taken for less than \$1.00.

No small piece interned for less than 50c.

Insured against fire and moths.

Telephone Beach 4000.
(Winter Street—Second Floor)

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This Store Sincerely Advocates —has for twenty years and more— *and Is Strong Supporter of*

The Principles and Purposes Laid Down by

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF MASSACHUSETTS

The League's label on merchandise is a warranty to the public that the makers thereof encourage Legislative protection against unfair industrial employment and the corrections of evils such as sweat shops and unsanitary manufacture. To fulfill its duty towards righteousness in commerce and trade, this store gives preference to goods so labeled and particularly features these articles as proof of the League's influence for betterment.

UNDERGARMENTS—

Each Article Bears the Consumers' League Label

Gowns—In nainsook or cambric, also heavy cotton.	Crepe Gowns—Combination and Chemise.....
79c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.95	Flisse Crepe Gowns.....
Combinations.....79c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.95	Flannelette Gowns.....
Chemises.....79c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.95	Double Panel White Skirts.....
Drawers.....59c, 69c, \$1.00	Corset Covers.....
Straight Chemises.....69c, \$1.00	Aprons—Maid's aprons or tea aprons, 59c, 69c, \$1.00
Society Satin Chemises.....\$1.50	Seersucker Petticoats.....
Two-Piece Pajamas.....\$1.95	Glória and Saleen Petticoats.....
Pantaloons Nightgowns.....\$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.50, 2.95	Silk Petticoats.....

(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

STATE G. A. R. MEMBERS HOLD ANNUAL DINNER

Massachusetts Department Has Street Parade Before Ford Hall Event at Which Governor and Mayor Are to Speak

After a parade from Faneuil Hall to Ford Hall members of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic held their annual dinner this afternoon when Governor McCall and Mayor Curley were to address them. Regular sessions of the fifty-first annual encampment were held in Faneuil Hall this morning.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected yesterday afternoon. William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Pa., commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was received, and resolutions pledging the President of the United States the hearty support of the Grand Army of Massachusetts in the present national crisis were passed.

The following officers were elected to serve the present year: Daniel E. Denny of Worcester, department commander; Edwin P. Stanley of Manchester, senior vice-department commander; George W. Wilder of Boston, junior vice-department commander; John Gilbert of Fall River, medical director, and the Rev. Seth M. Hall of Brockton, department chaplain.

Following the election the delegates to the encampment, who filled Faneuil Hall at both sessions yesterday, received Commander-in-Chief Patterson. He told the Massachusetts men that the coming national encampment in Boston was expected to be memorable in many ways. The present war will add to the interest, he held, in the coming rallying to the colors of the veterans.

The patriotic resolutions adopted approved the action of President Wilson and Congress in declaring a state of war with Germany and expressed the hope that now the sword has been drawn it will not be sheathed until the Imperial Government of Germany shall be defeated decisively.

Benjamin A. Han, for the committee on memorial building for the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliary and allied associations, made a report to the encampment on the progress of the bill asking for an appropriation to build and equip such a plant in the city of Boston.

Past Department Commander John D. Billings spoke in favor of the proposed memorial, which he believed would be assured in the near future.

D. A. R. Delegates to Leave

About 75 delegates of the Massachusetts chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution will leave Boston for Washington at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning to attend the annual congress of the D. A. R., which convenes in Memorial Continental Hall on Monday.

The Massachusetts delegates will be accompanied in three or four special cars attached to the regular train leaving Boston for New York via Providence and New London at 8:30 a. m. At Stamford, Conn., the special cars will be detached and taken by special train from that point over the new Hell Gate Bridge to the Pennsylvania Station, New York, where they will be attached to the Congressional Limited, which reaches Washington at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening.

HARVARD CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

There is some uncertainty about Kuno Francke, professor of the history of German culture and literature and curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, returning to the university to resume his work next year. Professor Francke is on his sabbatical leave of absence this year, and the final announcement of courses for the coming academic year omits the name of the professor from the courses which have been given by Professor Francke for some years.

The possible retirement of Professor Francke from active duties at the university, it is understood, will not be caused in any way by international considerations, and it is stated that the university authorities are hopeful that he will give at least part of his former courses during the coming year.

Among the other changes in the courses for next year will be new courses in the history of Chile and Argentina by Dr. Julius Klein. Prof. Leon Dupriez, one of the Belgian professors from the University of Louvain, will give courses on the government and administration of Switzerland, European electoral systems, centralized administration, and the budget system of Great Britain. The department of philosophy announces that Prof. Addison W. Moore will come to Harvard next year as an exchange professor from the University of Chicago and give two courses in philosophy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AMERICAN DAY
CONCORD, N. H.—The State Senate has passed the bill sent up from the House abolishing Fast Day as a legal holiday and substituting the fourth Thursday of April, annually, under the title, according to a Senate amendment, of America Day. The House called it Stark-Sullivan Day, but the Senate, after receiving a telegram from descendants of General Reed of Bunker Hill fame, asking that it be made Stark-Sullivan-Reed Day, decided to make the name general and inclusive.

ORIENTAL SOCIETY URGES THE NEED OF A PERIODICAL

Professor Terry Says There Is No Publication in United States Devoted to the Work

The need of an American periodical for the review of works on Oriental literature was urged by the American Oriental Society at this morning's session of the annual convention now being held at the house of the American Academy of Arts and Science in Boston. The recommendation was made by Prof. C. C. Torrey who said that at present there is no such publication in America and dependence for such material must be placed entirely on European publications. As a result works of American writers receive but slight attention. An American publication would cover the American field as well as the world in general and he believed would meet a distinct want. The question was referred to the publication committee with power to act.

Prof. Charles C. Torrey of Yale is the new president of the organization elected to succeed Prof. George A. Barton. The other officers elected are: Vice-presidents, Prof. Richard Gottheil and Henry Preserved Smith, both of New York, and Prof. Maurice Bloomfield of Baltimore; corresponding secretary, Prof. Franklin Edgerton of the University of Pennsylvania; recording secretary, Dr. George C. O. Haas of New York; treasurer and librarian, Prof. A. T. Clay of Yale; editors of the Journal, Prof. James A. Montgomery of the University of Pennsylvania and Prof. Dr. George C. O. Haas; directors, Prof. Paul Haupt of Johns Hopkins, Prof. James Richard Jewett of Harvard, and Prof. Roland G. Kent of Philadelphia.

The program for this afternoon's session calls for the presentation of a paper by Dr. M. G. Kyle on a new solution of the Pentateuchal problem. There probably will be no session tomorrow, but such members of the society as remain over will visit the library and museums of Harvard University.

ADDITIONS TO PAY OF SOLDIERS

Amendments to the bills providing for additional State pay to National Guardsmen when they are in the service of the United States and to provide for State aid to their dependents when the guardsmen are so engaged, will be offered today in the Massachusetts House, where the bills were advanced yesterday.

When the "additional pay" bill, so-called, which provides that the State pay the guardsmen \$10 per month when they are in the Federal service, was given two readings yesterday. Representative Foley of Boston gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill today to raise the \$10 to \$30.

After the bill to provide for payment of not more than \$40 per month to dependents had taken one reading, Representative Quigley of Chelsea announced that he would introduce an amendment to provide that the aid should not be withheld because of money which a soldier may have in a savings bank.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Officers, instructors, graduates and seniors at Simmons College have been invited by the Boston Simmons Club to attend a patriotic meeting tonight at the New England Women's Club. A total of \$40 was received from the Red Cross sales Monday. Regular practice for the track meet scheduled for May 19 begins this week and many contestants should turn out. Exhibition hockey and basketball games will be played at the meet. The primary lists for the tennis tournament closed yesterday with many applications filed. The tournament will be strictly singles this year. Miss Anna Stolzenback '19 holds the championship at present.

SPECKERMANN RELEASED

At the request of the United States attorney in Boston, the charges of obstructing the mails against D. H. G. Speckermann of South Lincoln, Mass., was withdrawn today, and he was released after being in custody since April 6. Mr. Speckermann returned to his place as a farm hand and stated that he should immediately take out naturalization papers. At present he is a German subject.

HEPTOREAN CLUB

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University will give an illustrated lecture "On the Trail of the Plume Hunters in Oregon" before the Heptorean Club of Somerville on April 14 at 2:30 p. m. The lecture will be descriptive of the measures which have been taken by Oregon in the conservation of the birds and game in that State.

NO SHORTAGE OF SEEDS

Following an investigation, it is announced today that there will be no shortage of seeds, according to John K. Allen of the food conservation committee of the Committee on Public Safety.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN MEET

The Professional Women's Club met at the Copley Plaza yesterday afternoon. Irving Pichel of New York outlined the "Callban" pageant which is to be given in Boston in July.

WISCONSIN SUFFRAGE PROGRESS
MADISON, Wis.—A bill calling for a referendum on the question of woman suffrage at the general election in 1918 has been passed by the Wisconsin Senate.

ARGENTINA GIVES MORAL SUPPORT TO UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

made speculation useless. The clear indication that public opinion in Argentina was ready for such a strong statement as to the position of the Government is held to account in large measure for it.

Throughout South America the result of the Argentine decision will be tremendous. It is stated, whether or not this result is in action by the governments. It is equivalent to an announcement that Argentina believes the issues involved more important than preservation of a technical neutrality—for it is openly and freely admitted that the statement passes the bounds of neutral propriety. As one leading South American diplomatist here expressed it:

"Argentina says to Germany: 'I must declare my position upon a great moral issue. Do I overstep neutrality? Very well, that is as it may be. Here I stand. Act as you see fit.' No Argentine ships have been torpedoed and none of her citizens lost."

Brazil Holding Off

Waiting for Facts Before Breaking With Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports reaching here that Brazil had taken action in severing relations with Germany were without verification at the Brazilian Embassy, where it is expected that notice will be immediately received when such action is taken. It is assumed that the Government is awaiting final official reports on the torpedoing of the Brazilian merchantman Parana without warning.

Press dispatches intimating a crisis in the Brazilian Cabinet are entirely without foundation, so far as authoritative sources here are informed, and no credence is given rumors of the resignation of the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Dr. Lauro Mueller.

Official word has been received that Chile has issued her proclamation of neutrality, in response to the notice that the United States has declared a state of war with Germany. It is probable that word will be received today of similar action by Uruguay, and perhaps also by other South American countries.

Nicaragua Policy Shown

Frank Amity Toward United States Is Reported Stand

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Although there is a strong undercurrent of pro-Germanism in Nicaragua, the most prominent men of all parties have determined to support the Government's policy of frank amity toward the United States.

No hostility is being shown by the German colony, which is most prosperous. The Government has promised foreigners there will be no action taken against them if they are not found to be intriguing. Any pro-German intrigue, it is stated, will receive short shift. At present there is no prospect of a declaration of war against Germany.

Food Plans Developed

Two Large Concerns Take Steps to Secure Increased Garden Products

The American Woolen Company and the United Shoe Machinery Company, two of the largest manufacturing concerns in Massachusetts, are among the first to cooperate with the subcommittee on food production and conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company, spoke in favor of the work of the committee at a gathering of about 200 superintendents and executives of his company meeting at Young's Hotel today. A committee to cooperate with the subcommittee on food production and conservation is expected to result from the meeting that is continuing this afternoon.

Free plots of land plowed, harrowed and fertilized are offered to any resident of Beverly by the United Shoe Machinery Company. Each plot of land contains 2500 square feet and the company which provided similar plots to 120 of its own employees last year has already arranged for another field in addition to the one used last year.

Anything of the man to whom the use of the land is granted by the company. A head gardener, James Tappan, will oversee all the work and will be ready with instruction and advice for the gardeners. Applications for reservations

HAAS-LIEBER GROCERY COMPANY
2nd and Olive Sts. Louis

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.
St. Louis
\$3.00 and \$2.00 Hats
Silk Hats\$6.00

HAPMAN BROS. LOTHERS LEANERS
SPECIALISTS IN DRY CLEANING
3180 to 3112 Arsenal Street, ST. LOUIS

GRIMM & GORLY
ST. LOUIS
Down Town Leading Florists

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Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
115 N. Taylor

tions in the United Shoe Machinery Company's garden should be made to H. M. Loomer at the factory in Beverly.

The action by the American Woolen Company and the United Shoe Machinery Company is in accord with what the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is doing for food conservation. The two objects of the committee in regard to the food situation are to reduce the high cost of living in Massachusetts and to provide more foodstuffs for export to the Entente nations. Any food raised this summer in Massachusetts above what is ordinarily grown means that an equivalent quantity of food may be exported to the Allies without affecting the situation in the United States.

Three general lines of attack have been mapped out to cope with the necessity of raising a larger amount of stable foodstuffs in Massachusetts than ever before. Individual citizens from primary school children to octogenarians are being encouraged to have home gardens this year in the back yard, on the front lawn or in a community garden. Manufacturing plants employing men in any considerable quantity are asked to make arrangements for their employees to be given a chance to cultivate ground belonging to the plant or secured by it, the produce in all cases to belong entirely to the man who does the work.

The most ingenious plan, however, is the one that will make it possible for a man to work in a farm for certain periods of the year and in a factory in perhaps some other part of the state for the rest of the time. The committee on public safety believes that many factory employees in Massachusetts would rather be working on a farm if they could make as much money that way as they get for work in factories.

The plan is to get a list of all such factory workers who have the requisite knowledge and desire to do farm work and then get their employers to agree to let them be absent from the factory for certain times of the year when most of the farm work necessary to raise crops is done.

Farmers who employ any of this mobile supply of labor will be expected to pay a fair rate of wage. Any difference between this rate and what the worker could make at his factory trade will be made up by local committees or in some other way. There is some probability that the wages on the farm for the periods of the year when extra help is needed will be at least equal if not exceed the ordinary factory wage.

If the farmers knew they could hire as many farm hands at the harvest season of the year as were needed they would undoubtedly be willing to plant larger crops. Factory labor could be obtained in the planting season if desired or for weeding, cultivating or anything of that sort when it had to be done.

Harbor Surveys Planned

Waterways Commission to Be Ready to Prepare Them for Refuge for Patrol

With the view of aiding the coast patrol fleet in its work of guarding the shores of this State, the Waterways Commission has directed the engineers in the department to make surveys of the small harbors of Massachusetts so that they can be prepared for use as harbors of refuge by the submarine chasers.

Everything necessary to make the harbors which are finally chosen as coast patrol fleet bases safe will be done by the Waterways Commission. Work will be begun immediately on the surveys. In the harbors chosen, the commission will remove obstructions, do necessary dredging and other work of like nature which is desired by the naval authorities.

Inasmuch as this work will be a war emergency measure and the movements of the speedy boats which comprise the fleet are shrouded with secrecy, no information will be disclosed as to what harbors will be selected as bases. The Waterways Commission, on the completion of its surveys, will furnish all desired facts to the navy and, working in conjunction, the commission and navy officers will reach a decision on the best available harbors to be equipped for the fleet.

Once the harbors are selected, they will be turned into naval bases on a small scale under the jurisdiction of the navy. It is planned to have the speedy boats use them for refuge when hard pressed by superior forces, to

obtain and replenish supplies which are essential to maintain the sea patrol and also to use them for all other purposes which the navy will deem necessary to further the work of detecting submarines or other hostile craft which may be prowling near Massachusetts shores.

Pacifists Insistent

Oppose Espionage and Military Service Bills Now in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Leaders of the Emergency Peace Federation and other leagues of pacifists, who have been urging members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to make amendments in the Webb Espionage Bill now before them, sought on Tuesday to be allowed opportunity to oppose the Universal Military Service Bill before the Military Affairs Committee.

Wednesday morning the latter committee began its fourth day's session on the Administration's war program, of which the Espionage Bill is part, and Secretary of War Baker, who testified before the committee each day, was expected to be present again. The pacifists declare that they will strenuously oppose conscription, as far as they are able. Their appearance before the Judiciary Committee on Monday was for the purpose of assuring themselves that nothing would be put into the Espionage Bill which would restrict their right to voice their opposition to such measures. Members of that committee believe that part of the peace propaganda would materially interfere with enlistment and administration plans.

Beside the pacifists, representatives of religious organizations, which, under the proposed conscription law, would be exempt from compulsory service because of peculiar beliefs upon the subject of war, have also asked for hearings before the committee.

Members of the Military Affairs Committee are unable to say when the Conscription Bill may be put before the House. There is much disagreement in the committee, and strong opposition to the measure has already developed in both branches of the Congress. In the House, on Tuesday, Representative Howard opposed the bill in its present form, declaring that farmers should be exempted because of the food crisis.

National Guard Units

War Department Explains Order Against New Regiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration plans for the National Guard, in connection with the present emergency, were outlined definitely Tuesday in a circular made public by the War Department. These plans explain why no new units of the guard will be recognized.

Adjutants-general of the states have been informed that no new units of the guard will be recognized, except such special forces as may be necessary to complete divisional organization of the present establishment, and those which have armories, or which have been recruited in definite localities and have other indications of "probable permanency."

The purpose of the department is to prevent organization of purely volunteer regiments under the guise of National Guard units, and which would not, in all probability, last beyond the duration of the war.

Naval Mission From Peru

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Government today appointed a naval man to go to Washington on a special naval mission.

Germans Active in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Mobilization of German reservists in Chile for "service in Mexico" was reported here today. Allied ministers put enough credence in the report to apprise their respective governments.

Martial Law in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—Martial law has been declared in Guatemala. The action was taken on information of disturbances along the Mexican and Salvadorean frontiers, supposed to have been created with German assistance.

STATE PURCHASE OF CAMBRIDGE TUBE INDORSED

Legislative Committee Would Lease to Elevated and Also Return \$500,000 Deposit

Legislation to relieve the financial condition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and to provide additional revenue with which it may make improvements needed to relieve traffic congestion, including the purchase of additional equipment, is provided for in a bill which the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature voted in executive session today to report favorably.

Notable among the provisions of the bill is one for the purchase by the State from the Elevated of the Cambridge subway, to be followed by lease of the subway to the Elevated on a 4½ per cent basis.

The passage of this bill would provide the Elevated with the funds to carry out the recommendations and the proposals for improvements and relief of congestion on the Elevated lines which were made by the Public Service Commission yesterday in its statement to the public on traffic conditions on the Elevated.

Provision is made in the bill that the Elevated may use the funds secured through passage of the bill "to fund the reasonable cost of new and approved cars for the surface lines operated by it, to replace existing equipment, and other property, and the reasonable cost of replacement or reconstruction of any other existing property owned, leased or operated by it."

There is a provision that the \$500,000, deposited by the Elevated with the Commonwealth when the Cambridge subway construction was started as a guarantee against loss to abutting property owners, shall be returned to the Elevated.

Provision is made for abolition in part of the special compensation tax upon the Elevated company. For 25 years after the passage of the bill no taxes or excises not at present imposed upon street railways shall be imposed on the Elevated with certain minor exceptions.

The Public Service Commission is authorized to continue the work of the special commission which investigated the finances of the Boston Elevated last summer and upon whose recommendations the bill was drafted. The Boston Transit Commission is directed to make a study of present and future needs of the district served by the company relative to additional rapid transit facilities.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

A patriotic mass meeting will be held at the English High School tomorrow night with Mayor Curley, Albert F. Langtry, Massachusetts Secretary of State, Edward F. McLaughlin, State senator, and John J. Attridge, Boston councilman, as speakers in the assembly hall. The meeting is under the auspices of the South End committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN

Speakers last night at the April dinner of the Boston Credit Men's Association at Young's Hotel were Prof. Paul T. Cherington of the Harvard School of Business Administration and C. Oliver Wellington, an industrial engineer. President George C. Morton of the association presided.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BOSTON & MAINE BILL REPORTED

Railroad Committee Favor Reorganization Plan — Minority Report Is Submitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—The bill to rehabilitate the Boston & Maine Railroad was favorably reported this morning by the House Committee on Railroads, 15 of the 17 members signing the report. A minority report, proposing that action be deferred until members were more fully informed regarding the measure, was signed by Representatives Gould of Hopkinton and Metcalf of Alstead. The House voted to take up the bill as a special order Thursday morning.

It was also voted to consider the measure in committee of the whole this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. One hour was allowed to the proponents of the bill, one hour to the opponents, and as much time as might be necessary for the Public Service Commissioners to explain their attitude on the proposed legislation.

Members of the Senate attended the session of the Committee of the Whole, and thus did away with the necessity of holding hearings in the Senate if the bill passes the House, as is expected.

Before the Legislature met today, it was stated that a majority of the Committee on Railroads, having charge of the reorganization bill, were in agreement on its provisions, and that it would be reported in the lower branch House at once, with two dissenters, who will file a minority report. It was expected today that the bill would be taken up by the House in a Committee of the Whole, and the supporters of the measure were fairly confident of its passage without material amendment.

The principal speaker at the Railroad Committee hearing on the bill last night was Edward C. Niles, chairman of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, who urged a favorable report on the measure.

The speakers at the meeting of the minority stockholders held in the auditorium, included Conrad W. Crocker of Boston, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, Harvey E. Frost of Somerville, Mass., a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and William L. Fitzgerald, a Boston broker and former member of the Board of Directors of Boston.

All three of the speakers claimed that there was no occasion for a \$30 assessment on the common stock of the Boston & Maine for purposes of reorganization, and that the reorganization plan should not contain any provision which recognized in any way the claim of the Hampden Railroad against the Boston & Maine. Several other provisions of the proposed reorganization bill were criticized as well as the action of members of the committee on railroads in permitting members of the Judiciary Committee to sit with them at the hearings on the bill.

LONDON SENDS GREETINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The London stock exchange, through its chairman, C. C. Quekett, has sent cable greetings to the New York exchange, welcoming the country as an ally in the war. An exchange of greetings was made for the local exchange by President H. G. S. Noble.

Handkerchiefs at McCutcheon's



Our collection of new Linen Handkerchiefs for Spring is abundant and varied.

It includes all the staple White Handkerchiefs of pure Linen from the various Linen-producing countries, and, in addition, many novelties in colored Handkerchiefs and White Handkerchiefs with colored borders.

Colored Handkerchiefs—Ladies' pure Linen Handkerchiefs embroidered in colors, 25c and 50c each.

Madeira—A large variety of Ladies' beautiful White Handkerchiefs of pure Linen from Madeira, 50c each.

Irish—a shipment of hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs of pure Irish Linen has just been received. The variety and quality are of the best, 25c and 50c each.

Swiss—These Ladies' Handkerchiefs are hand-embroidered and of exceptional quality, 65c each, and up.

Men's Handkerchiefs—A large variety, including the usual White Handkerchiefs of generous proportions, and many new styles in colors, 50c to \$2.00 each.

Orders by Mail Given Special Attention

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Sold Nowhere Else

From time to time our customers tell us they have been offered COWARD SHOES elsewhere.

COWARD SHOES are sold ONLY at one place, and that is the COWARD SHOE STORE, 262-274 Greenwich St. (near Warren St.)

Any shoe store claiming to sell COWARD SHOES or offering for sale shoes represented to be COWARD SHOES will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted.

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
Mail Orders Filled (Near Warren St.) Send for Catalog

NOMINEES FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION

Charles Francis Adams of Concord Received Highest Vote in Recent Primaries With Former Governor Walsh Second

Charles Francis Adams of Concord heads the list of 32 nominees for delegates-at-large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, according to the official tabulation of the complete returns of the primary election, made public today by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Adams leads former Governor David I. Walsh by 1673 votes.

Among the changes in positions of the candidates made by the complete returns as compared with the earlier incomplete tabulation is the advance of former Governor John L. Bates to third place, of Charles F. Choate Jr. to eleventh position and of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard from fifteenth to twelfth position.

The complete tabulation places Moorfield Storey of Lincoln among the 32 successful nominees, as a result of which Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard, who was in thirty-second place on the basis of the incomplete returns, drops out of the contest.

The town of Spencer, which did not participate in the primary election through a misunderstanding among its officials, is to have a special primary April 17, under the terms of a bill presented in the Legislature yesterday. Although the town has about 1400 registered voters, its action April 17 is not expected to make any alterations in the personnel of the nomination list of candidates for delegate-at-large.

In accordance with the legislative act creating the Constitutional Convention the 32 highest candidates at the primary are to be the nominees at the election of convention delegates May 1. The voters will mark their ballots for 16 of the 32, and the 16 with the highest totals May 1 will attend the convention in June as delegates-at-large. The voters will also elect district delegates at the May election.

Today's official tabulation of the voting at the primary for the 32 candidates for delegate-at-large follows, the men whose names are above the dash being the successful nominees, whose names will appear on the ballot at the election May 1:

Charles Francis Adams, Concord.....	83,417
David I. Walsh, Fitchburg.....	81,744
John L. Bates, Brookline.....	78,278
John W. Cummings, Fall River.....	76,154
Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston.....	69,195
Sherman L. Wells, Brookline.....	67,672
Edwin U. Curtis, Boston.....	66,152
Joseph Quincy, Boston.....	64,430
Louis A. Coolidge, Milton.....	62,267
Samuel J. Eldridge, Winchelsea.....	61,931
Charles F. Choate Jr., Southboro.....	59,917
Abbot Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge.....	56,549
Matthew Hale, Boston.....	56,037
Nathan Matthews, Boston.....	54,889
George W. Coleman, Boston.....	53,514
Joseph Walker, Brookline.....	52,768
William H. Brooks, Holyoke.....	51,703
George W. Anderson, Brookline.....	51,601
James T. Moriarty, Boston.....	48,274
Charles J. Barton, Melrose.....	46,907
Patrick H. Jennings, Boston.....	45,396
Albert S. Ames, Cambridge.....	45,283
Charles W. Clifford, New Bedford.....	44,470
Eugene N. Foss, Waltham.....	42,875
Daniel R. Donovan, Springfield.....	41,437
Arthur D. Hill, Boston.....	40,787
Frank E. Dunbar, Lowell.....	38,961
George H. Wrenn, Springfield.....	37,448
Wilmot R. Evans Jr., Everett.....	36,265
Charles B. Strecker, Boston.....	32,642
Moorfield Storey, Lincoln.....	31,490
Walter S. Bule, Boston.....	30,269

Lewis J. Johnson, Cambridge..... 29,688
Harry A. Garfield, Williamstown..... 28,077
Robert M. Washburn, Worcester..... 27,077
Harvey S. Chase, Brookline..... 26,416
George H. Doty, Waltham..... 25,540
John Weaver Sherman, Boston..... 21,260
William G. Andrews, Somerville..... 21,201
Daniel E. Denny, Worcester..... 20,022
Gordon W. Gordon, Springfield..... 19,146
Walter S. Hutchins, Greenfield..... 17,754
Addison P. Beardsley, Boston..... 17,369
James A. Stiles, Gardner..... 16,771
Samuel R. Cutler, Revere..... 15,466
Leonard Williams, Dedham..... 15,000
Hugh P. Drysdale, North Adams..... 12,604
Clarence W. Rowley, Boston..... 12,287
Wendell Phillips Thore, Boston..... 10,508
Whitfield L. Trask, Winchelsea..... 10,376
Arthur W. DeGroot, Boston..... 7,583
Ralph W. Gloag, Boston..... 7,104

The Committee on Election Laws reported the special primary bill for Spencer in the Senate yesterday. The Senate suspended its rules, passed the bill to be engrossed, and sent it to the House, where Mr. Young of Weston moved a suspension of the rules so that the bill might be put through. Objection was made, however, and the bill went over until today.

Bernard M. Allen and Nesbit G. Gleason, both of Andover, tied for first position in the Tenth Essex District, have been declared the nominees for delegates in that district, and the same is true of Arthur Montmeney and John D. O'Connor, both of Chicopee, in the Eighth Hampden.

In the Twenty-fourth Essex, Nathaniel N. Jones of Newburyport was high man, and Harold A. Besse and Robert E. Burke were tied for second place. A recount broke the tie, and Mr. Besse's name will go on the ballot.

CANADIAN REVENUES SHOW BIG INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—While Canada's fiscal year has closed, the exact figures for its operations are not yet available. It is safe to say, however, that the figures show the revenue of the Dominion in 1916-17 to be the largest in its history, and the trade to have been nearly twice as much as that of 1914-15. It is stated that the ordinary revenue amounted to about \$250,000,000, or \$100,000,000 more than during the period of 1914-15. The total trade of the country will be found to have

reached a total of about \$2,000,000,000. The revenue will be sufficient to meet the ordinary and capital expenditures of the country, as well as paying some \$50,000,000 on account of war expenditures.

CHORAL MUSIC OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA DISCUSSED

The seventh and last of Archibald T. Davidson's Lowell Institute lectures on the history of choral music was delivered in Huntington Hall Tuesday afternoon with the subject "Modern Russian and French Choral Music." A chorus of Harvard and Radcliffe students assisted in musical illustrations.

Dr. Davidson said: "The two great schools of choral composition in our day are the French and the Russian, and the technical attitude of both these schools is dominated by the instrumental idiom. The Russians have made of the chorus a sort of vocal orchestra or organ, quite capable of standing by itself without other support, and displaying in the music that has been composed for it evidences of the orchestral rather than the vocal point of view. The French have gone one step further, and have adopted the chorus into the orchestra as a regular orchestral member in good standing. This novel treatment of the chorus by modern French composers has been due to the exigencies of their highly individual musical style, particularly with reference to the harmonic idiom, rather than to any normal extension of purely choral technique."

After discussing individually the work of Franck, Saint-Saëns, Chabrier, Fauré, d'Indy, Debussy, and Ravel, Dr. Davidson summarized their collective influence as follows:

"The character of modern French music and the employment of a choral technique as precise and as independent as that demanded of the orchestra have brought the chorus to a state of advancement undreamed of a few years ago. No country has in like degree emancipated the function of the chorus from tradition nor given to it music of such sensuous charm and color as the French. The technical powers of the chorus are defined by well-known physical limitations; but the French have taught us not only how inadequate is our American system of reading music, but also that the intellectual powers of the chorus are practically unlimited."

The chief Russian composers discussed were Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Cui, Borodin, Gretchaninoff and the Finn Sibelius.

"The genius of Russian music," the lecturer continued, "is not so individual as regards harmonic and contrapuntal procedure as the French, its character being marked by traits common to the Russian people, rather than the technical achievements of composers. This fact has banded Russian composers together into the most strongly national of all the nationalistic schools. Influences external and internal, psychological and geographic, have given to Russian music an unmistakable air. I do not mean by this, that all Russian composers have written the same kind of music, but merely that whatever has been the technical basis of their work, practically all of it has been unmistakably Russian. This strong national element has placed the Russian folk-song among the most beautiful and spontaneous of those of all nations, and this individual character found in the Russian folk-song has been transmitted to the more conscious artistic creations of Russian composers. Russian music has a pervading melancholy which occasional outbursts of hysterical joy serve only to heighten. It is constantly flaring up into emotional intensity, often amounting to frenzy, after which it sinks back again to its level of hopelessness and despair."

"Music in the Russian church has been strongly influenced, both as regards the technique of composition and the technique of performance by the continued renunciation of any instrumental support for the music of the service. As regards the first, it has brought about a thorough exploitation of that medium of choral expression which is now so natural to the Russian, and which is best described by the term instrumental, involving the writing of music in six and eight parts, the solid masses of harmony, the elastic rhythms. As regards the second, it has produced a type of church singing of which we in this country are almost entirely innocent; for the continued performance of unaccompanied church music has taught the Russian choirs, first, to be independent of any artificial aid, and, second, to maintain the proper pitch in singing."

D. A. R. DELEGATES ARRIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delegates from all sections of the country are beginning to arrive to attend the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Memorial Continental Hall, beginning next Monday, and by the end of the week it is expected the majority of the representatives of the 94,000 women comprising the membership in the society will be here.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS
The Employment Managers Association held its monthly dinner and meeting last night at the Lenox. President Philip J. Reilly was toastmaster, and the speaking was confined to the discussion of trade subjects.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Garden of Allah," 8.
Copley—"She Stoops to Conquer," 8:10.
Hollis—John Drew in "Major Pendennis," 8:15.
Keiths—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15.
Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Boston Opera House, Majestic, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

MORE THAN 500 PERSONS APPEAR AGAINST LICENSE

(Continued from page one)

majority of the disorderly calls in the district at present were coming from the section but 10 minutes walk from the proposed location of the license, where a saloon is now open, he said. The location of a saloon at the proposed site, he declared, would mean an increase in arrests for drunkenness in the district.

Another remonstrant was Leonard M. Patten, headmaster of the Edward Everett School, who declared that the high school pupils of the Savin Hill district would have to wait for their cars on school days in front of the saloon if they were allowed to open. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday he said he counted 218 school children passing the corner and with double sessions that number would have to pass the saloon four times each day, he stated.

Representing the Savin Hill Improvement Association Frank W. Merrick said the summer months brought a large number of disorderly persons to the beach in the district and if a saloon were permitted to open, it would only increase the amount of disorderly conduct and annoyance to the residents.

Thomas W. O'Donnell, a sergeant in the Boston Police Department, who has been detailed to work on the problem of dealing with intoxicated persons in the South End, said that in his experience the opening of a saloon in any district had a deteriorating effect on the community and property. He stated that he would not have purchased property in the Savin Hill district if he had thought a saloon would be opened in the district and he knew other property owners were of the same opinion.

It was pointed out by several of the speakers that Savin Hill Avenue is the main street leading into the Savin Hill district and that a saloon at the proposed site, which is now occupied by a grocery store, would adversely affect the whole district. It was also shown that the corner of Dorchester and Savin Hill avenues is a rendezvous for many young boys in the district and they would be drawn into the saloon if it were allowed to open. Manufacturing and business men in Dorchester were opposed to the license, declared Raymond P. Delano, who represented the Dorchester Board of Trade. He said he made a canvass of the business interests and found only opposition to the opening of a saloon in the Savin Hill district. He further declared that Dorchester already had too many places where liquor was sold.

Henry B. Magrath appeared for Joseph Magrath and Daniel C. Murphy who were unable to attend in opposition to the application. Mr. Magrath quoted statistics to show that Ward 17, in which the petitioners desire to locate the saloon, had considerably more than its share of licensed places as compared with similar districts in the city. Property owners and residents of the district, he said were united in their opposition.

James H. Baldwin, a property owner, presented the petitions containing more than 900 signatures of persons in opposition. Other remonstrants were the Rev. Thomas J. Mahoney, Thomas Barry, representing a men's organization of over 1500 members, and Thomas F. Waldron, James J. Stark, Daniel Shea, Thomas J. Lamont, and Walter A. Hayes, all property owners.

Joseph P. Sullivan, a member of the petitioning firm, said that the people in the district told him that they desired the saloon, but that on account of church and social relations they did not care to appear at the public hearing, but were willing to come before the board privately. At any rate, he was represented by Isaac Gordon, and the only other person to favor the license was Daniel J. Daly, the owner of the property in which the petitioner desires to locate the saloon.

Plans for Protest

Charlestown Workers Object to Transfer of Liquor License

Plans for protesting the removal of a liquor license from Corey and Medford streets, Charlestown, to Chelsea and Medford streets were discussed at a meeting at the Charlestown branch of the Associated Charities yesterday. The two main points on which the opposition is based are—first, that the desired location is near the children's playground, and already there is one saloon within 20 feet of the land; and, second, that it is opposite the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Action by the Massachusetts Legislature to prevent saloons within 400 feet of a children's playground is to

Uncle Sam Invites You to Visit His National Parks

The Government has done big things this past year in adding to the interest of the National Parks. Many new trails have been laid out in Glacier so that interesting places heretofore inaccessible may now be visited. Automobiles are universal now in Yellowstone, taking the place of the uncomfortable and slow-going horse stages, a matter for rejoicing by visitors, and the "Cody Road," eastern exit from the Yellowstone, has been perfected so that its marvelous scenery can be viewed from comfortable automobiles, over glorious Shoshone Canyon. Don't miss the Cody Road!

Let me tell you in detail of the opportunity to visit Glacier, Yellowstone, Cody Road, Rocky Mountain (Cater Park, Denver and Colorado Springs (with Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods nearby) all on the line of a single great railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad. A glorious trip!

Alex. Stocks, New England Pass. Agt., B. & O. R. R. Co., 264 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 4287. Advertisement.

be sought by charity workers and a material reduction in the large number of saloons in Charlestown will be asked of the Boston Licensing Board, it is said.

Speaking in opposition to the petition for the relocation Mrs. William Tilton, a temperance worker, said that the present was an opportune time to remove the 86 saloons within a radius of one-half mile of the Charlestown Navy Yard, as the employees of the liquor interests would have no difficulty in securing other remunerative employment. Continuing, she said in part:

"This is not a time to increase, but a time to decrease the number of saloons, not only as a matter of efficiency but also as a matter of food conservation. The corn alone that went into distilled liquors in 1915 would amply feed 1,000,000 men for a year and five months, and this is only one item of the food value lost in distilled liquor. Beside all the loss of grain we pay 25 times as much for the corn in the form of distilled liquors as we would pay for it in the form of corn meal."

"England makes less beer than the United States, but England finds that the sugar amounting to 116,000,000 tons destroyed in brewing in 1916 would be enough to supply 3,750,000 men with the daily sugar ration all the year round, while the \$1,000 acres now used for growing hops would provide, if devoted to potatoes and oats, enough food to care for 180,000 people for one year."

"If brewing were prohibited England would save 11 per cent of the cereal supplies or 40 days' supplies. What is true of the waste of food supplies in brewing in England is just as true in the United States."

"We should get rid of the 86 saloons near the Navy Yard by the action of the Federal Government, that is, by war prohibition. This is a good time to do it, because the bartenders and the brewery hands can find plenty of new jobs."

MILLION ASKED FOR ARSENAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Sundry Civil Bill which was received in printed form in the Senate Tuesday contains the various items urged by Representative Dallinger and Senator Weeks for the Watertown Arsenal, with the exception of \$250,000 for the manufacture of gun carriages.

There has already been, in a bill passed by the last Congress, an appropriation of \$500,000 for increased capacity for the manufacture of gun carriages at the arsenal.

The total for the Watertown Arsenal in the bill now before the Senate is \$1,072,100 and in addition to this is \$25,000 for testing machines. The largest single item is \$800,000 for the foundry and its equipment. The present foundry at the Arsenal was built during the Civil War.

The House refused to include the items for Watertown when the bill was jammed through the other day. Representative Dallinger will make a fight to have the Senate amendment retained when the bill comes before the lower branch for concurrence.

NINETEEN AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK IN ZONE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German submarines have sunk during the war a total of 686 neutral vessels, including 19 American ships, and have attacked unsuccessfully 79 others, including eight American, according to an official tabulation given out by the State Department and complete up to April 3.

No estimate is available of the number lost on neutral vessels, but it is known to have been large. Official reports show that about 250 Americans have been lost on neutral and belligerent steamers together.

AMUSEMENTS

THIRD NEW ENGLAND

Business Show
MECHANICS BUILDING
Today
1 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Executives' Day
Today is reserved for busy executives to see the exhibits under the best possible conditions. All executives are welcome.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 15, AT 2.30.
MISCHA ELMAN
Russian Violinist
Last Appearance This Season
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 14, AT 2.
OLIVER DENTON
Piano Recital
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

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New York
Boat Train with Parlor Car
Lv. South Station (Daily)... 6:00 P. M.
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Last Appearance This Season
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PONY EXPRESS RESTRICTING BILL AGAIN ADVANCED

Massachusetts Senate Sends Measure to a Third Reading After Motion to Refer to the Next Legislature Is Defeated

What is regarded as the Massachusetts State House as decisive action on the Pony Express Permit Bill, was taken late yesterday, when the Senate ordered the measure to a third reading on an overwhelming voice vote, after a motion to refer it to the next Legislature had been defeated by a vote of 24 to 6. The bill, which has passed the House, has yet to take its third reading in the upper branch, but yesterday's action on the second reading is regarded as assuring favorable final action.

If enacted, the Pony Express Permit Bill will remove the mandatory feature of the present pony express law so that no-license communities will no longer be compelled, as they are now, to grant at least one permit to an express company to bring liquor into the dry cities and towns. Since a single permit entitles an expressman to use as many conveyances as he pleases, the pony-express permit requirement has operated to "flood" many no-license places with intoxicants.

Antiquor leaders claimed that this practice nullified the "dry" vote, hence should not be upheld by law, and the Legislature has apparently accepted their point of view. When the Pony Express Permit Bill was reached on the Senate calendar yesterday, Senator Lawler moved to refer it to the next Legislature. He stated that he had been informed that there would be no liquor legislation this year, without stating the source of his information. A bill he had introduced, which had been opposed by the temperance leaders, had been referred to the next Legislature. He believed the Pony Express Bill should take the same course.

Sensor Eldridge of Somerville, chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, which had reported the bill favorably, declared the right of towns which had voted against the open saloon to be free from the "saloon-on-wheels," the pony express. Senator McLane favored the bill on similar grounds, whereupon Senator Lawler retorted that Mr. McLane believed its passage would result in greater liquor sales in the "wet" cities and towns and that some of the "dry" towns would go "wet."

Sensor Cavanagh queried why, if the bill were to result in greater liquor sales, the liquor interests and Senator Lawler were opposing its passage.

Two senators expressed indignation that anybody should presume to say there was to be no liquor legislation this year. Senator Chamberlain asked Senator Lawler who gave him his information that there would be no liquor legislation this year. Senator Lawler replied that his bill was considered before the Election Laws Committee and that he had been informed by members of the upper branch.

Sensor McKnight favored the bill and said he would like to know the one or two members in the Senate who could say whether there would be any legislation of a particular kind this year.

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year. He would like to get acquainted with such members.

The motion to refer the bill to the next Legislature was declared by President Wells to be defeated on a voice vote. Senator Lawler asked for a rising vote, which resulted in 6 in favor and 24 opposed to the motion to refer. The bill was then ordered to a third reading on a heavy voice vote.

INDICTED COAL OPERATORS PLEAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tentative pleas of not guilty were made in the Federal District Court here by six bunker coal mining companies and five individuals, indicted for alleged violations of the Sherman Antitrust Law in combining to fix prices and eliminate competition. In all 21 corporations and 18 individuals in West Virginia and Virginia were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury.

The companies entering pleas were the Virginia Coal Company, the New York and Philadelphia Coal and Coke Company, Pocahontas Fuel Company, the Berwind White Coal Mining Company, the White Oak Coal Company and the Wittenberg Coal Company.

The individuals were John E. Berwind, Robert H. Burroughs, Thomas F. Farrell, Robert H. Gross and F. B. Mackay. Each furnished bond of \$3000. The defendants were given until April 30 to demur or take further legal action.

DECREE HALTS RESOLUTIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government prosecutions of election fraud cases in many states have been completely halted by the Supreme Court decision sustaining demurrers to election indictments in West Virginia and Rhode Island, the Department of Justice declared today. The principal cases affected are in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, although pending cases in other states have also been halted.

AUTO DRIVER SENTENCED

Daniel A. Martin of 73 Yorktown Street, North Cambridge, appeared from a sentence of 30 days in the House of Correction imposed by Judge Almy in the District Court, yesterday, on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He also appealed from a \$10 fine for operating without a license.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

Representative Frank Mulvey of Fall River today filed a bill in the Massachusetts House requiring the registration of all aliens native of countries with which the United States is at war or with which a state of war exists.

CECILIE BIDS ARE ASKED

Bids for the repair of the engines of the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, damaged by her officers and crew before their ejection from the vessel on Feb. 3, were invited today by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, who has been in charge of the steamer for the past two months.

SLIP COVERS

A Louis XVI. cretonne with ribbons, flowers, baskets will make delightful slip covers for Summer. Priced 60c yard. Rose, yellow, black, brown backgrounds.

DRAPERIES

Window draperies of cretonne ready to hang are in a morning glory pattern copied from the English. The cretonne is 60c yard. Finished draperies, \$3.25, \$4.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

The subject chosen for consideration at the thirteenth annual conference on children's reading, to be held at the Public Library in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the afternoon of May 5, is: "How May We Get Boys and Girls to Use Books, So as to Induce in Them Love and Respect for Manual Work?" The subject will probably be presented under the following headings: "Books That Tell Boys and Girls How to Do Things"; "Some Good Stories That Dignify Manual Work"; "Does Present Day Education Discourage Manual Work in Boys and Girls?"; "The Moral Value of Manual Work"; "How May We Use Books to Foster It?"

A description of the National Library of Slavic Languages, which appears in a recent number of Commerce Reports, issued in Washington, D. C., states that it was reopened in January of this year by the King of Siam, after having been removed to new and spacious quarters. This library, the account states further, was organized in 1881 and was formerly known as the Vajirana Library. In 1904 it was decided to enlarge the scope of the library and reestablish it as a depository for the national archives of the kingdom by transferring to it all documents relating to ancient and historical records which had hitherto been kept in the civil archives. At the same time the documents belonging to the religious archives were also deposited with the library, and thereby a national library maintained by the State was formed and was put under the care of the leading scholar of eastern languages as chief librarian.

Under the new organization the archives were divided into one section for religious literature in the ancient "Brahm" language, another section for "Thai" or Siamese literature, and a third section for foreign literature. At this time a movement was started for collecting the ancient manuscripts in the Brah and Thai languages in the Buddhist monasteries throughout the kingdom, and up to the present time 105,880 manuscripts in these languages have been added to the library. For the storing of these documents old carved and gold lacquered bookcases were secured, which form a unique record of early Siamese art in wood carving and gold painting. A special feature of the library has been to publish selected manuscripts from time to time, and up to the close of 1916 more than 100 such works had been issued. The library has also been successful in obtaining copies of manuscripts and printed books in foreign languages dealing with Siam, and this section is now quite complete and contains many rare volumes of historical interest.

Another unique feature of the library is its collection of ancient inscriptions on stones, which have been transferred to it for safe-keeping from various parts of the country.

For some years the success of the county library system of California has been attracting attention outside that State. Recently the Texas Legislature passed a County Library Bill, patterned after that of California, and it is expected that this law will do much to bring library facilities to those people of the State who hitherto have been but inadequately served or not at all. The bill, which was actively supported by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, was largely prepared by Miss Lillian Gunter, librarian in Gainesville, Tex., to whom credit must go as the real author of the measure. The bill provides that county libraries shall be located at the county seat in the courthouse, unless more suitable quarters are available, and that the librarian shall endeavor to give an equal and complete service to all parts of the county through branch libraries and deposit stations in schools and other locations where suitable quarters may be obtained.

While Texas has taken this means of meeting the library needs of its rural population New York State is considering the plan of establishing some form of centralized administration for its rural libraries. "What would help most in bringing in the needed reform," says an editorial in New York Libraries, "would be an actual example in a typical rural section of the State of the working of a well-equipped branch system of libraries, and we are hoping that some of our princely donors of libraries, realizing the importance not only to the section concerned but to the whole State, of such a demonstration, will be moved at no distant day to provide the foundation for such a system. With such an example before them, we are confident that many libraries, now operating in isolation from one another, will find the ways and means of forming similar unified systems."

An exhibit on Edwin Noyes Westcott, author of "David Harum," is being planned by the library in Syracuse, N. Y. It is to include original manuscripts of Mr. Westcott's works, and scrapbooks containing pictures, programs and clippings about the author and his work.

A young clerk in an exporting house came to the library to borrow books about South and Central America. He told the librarian afterwards that the information he found in these books enabled him to get the position of head of the exporting department in his firm. The foregoing incident is one of 45 listed by the New York Public Library in the March number of Branch Library News under the caption, "Why They Came to the Library." The list is interesting enough to be quoted in its entirety, but as lack of space will not permit, the following extracts will serve to show why the people of New York are making such constant use of their public library facilities:

An Applicant for a position of stew-

ard in a hotel borrowed cook books to prepare himself for a test which he had to pass. He was successful in the test and secured the position.

The designer of scenery for an opera company found information about the pictures of Egyptian architecture. From this material he designed a new scene for the opera "Thais."

A woman sold an article on fireless cooking to a housekeeping magazine as a result of supplementing her information by an hour in the library.

The president of a club which conducts a lecture course frequently telephones to the library for biographical information about the speakers whom he is to introduce to the audience.

A sculptor needed a picture of the first locomotive in order to design a medallion for a public building. He found a picture at one of the libraries.

The organist of a small church obtained his position by means of the studies he pursued in the musical books at the library.

POLISH QUESTION
RAISED IN PRUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

The problem of the Poles in Prussia was again touched upon recently in the Prussian Diet in the course of the debate on the estimates for the Ministry of the Interior. The Polish spokesman on the occasion in question was Herr Trampczyński, who complained of the treatment of the Russian-Polish agricultural laborers in Germany, and declared with regard to Prussia's policy towards the Poles that the latter could not grasp her outstretched hand so long as she held the anti-Polish code concealed in the other.

No political truce was conceivable between the ruling body and those deprived of their rights, he said. If the Minister of the Interior had complained on one occasion of the absence of a word of thanks from the Poles of Prussia for the manifesto of Nov. 5, it was not that they in any way undervalued that proclamation or its significance. Although, however, the Government had known of the complete solidarity of the whole Polish nation with regard to that question, it had failed to get into touch beforehand with the representatives of the Poles of Prussia on the subject, and a whole series of misunderstandings had consequently arisen. The expectation of the Poles that the noble words used would be followed by deeds had been disappointed. It was incomprehensible to him, Herr Trampczyński observed, that a letter might still not be written in the Polish language, that Poles who had been kept in prison for years in consequence of some denunciation or other were not liberated, that goods and property still continued to be commandeered as before, and that 500,000 Polish workmen had been proclaimed to be slaves. It was equally incomprehensible that in view of the great act of Nov. 5, it should be desired practically to maintain the Polish policy pursued in Prussia. The aim pursued should be a rapprochement between the German and Polish peoples, but such a rapprochement was out of the question so long as the Polish population of Prussia was denied freedom of movement. The Poles demanded nothing more than to hold converse and intercourse with the Germans of the eastern provinces such as that held between equals.

The Minister of the Interior, in reply, dwelt on the necessity, from the point of view of the food problem, of keeping the Russian-Polish laborers in Germany, seeing that they constituted an important proportion of the agricultural labor available. As for Prussia's treatment of her Polish subjects, he referred to the repeated declarations of friendship made by the Government, and said that he was ready to satisfy any justifiable complaints. He also stated that the milder practice decided upon with regard to permits granted to Poles to settle on the land would be continued.

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S
VIEWS ON CINEMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In giving evidence before the Cinema Commission in London, Mr. Roderick Ross, M. V. O., Chief Constable of Edinburgh, said the cinema owed its popularity to the fact that it provided an educative, morally wholesome, and bright entertainment at a price which put it within the reach of all. He considered that the popularity of the cinema among all classes was a guarantee of its power for good in the community. "If the lessons taught by it exercised an evil influence on people, that evil," he maintained, "would before now have been manifest in some form or other, but this had not been the case." The cinema, Mr. Ross said, had been the means of attracting many people who would otherwise have gone to a public house. His divisional officers, who had special opportunities of judging, had emphatically declared that picture houses in Edinburgh had done much to reduce intemperance in the city.

In referring to criticisms of the cinema in regard to films representing burglars or other criminals, Mr. Ross said that although it was alleged that in some cases the exhibition of these films had led boys to commit the crimes depicted, no such case had ever come to his knowledge or to the knowledge of his detective officers. At the same time he considered there was a danger in showing such pictures, and he opposed such films being shown to the young. The chief constables of Dundee and Aberdeen, to whom he had shown his statement, he said, were in agreement with his views.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, who is quoted as favoring Government supervision and control of food products in the United States, including the fixing of wholesale rates for meats and a minimum bushel price for wheat, is one of the wealthiest men in the United States, and is known widely throughout the international business world as president of the Armour & Co. corporation, which buys, slaughters, and markets live stock and sells it and the by-products to dealers throughout the Nation and abroad. He has added to this important administrative duty scores of other directorates, railway and industrial. He studied, but did not graduate, at Yale University, and, on returning to Chicago, was set by his father to learning the duties of an heir to a vast business. Very different, personally and in his methods, from his father, Philip Armour, J. Ogden Armour is much better informed as to the ways of the world and the trends of contemporary life. Hence his acts of a progressive sort which have gone far to make him exempt from difficulties that await employers who still live in the belief that business is a purely personal affair with which the community cannot have special interest. Mr. Armour the second will swing with the tide and escape conflicts his father would have courted. Besides, he has been selling his products to governments for years now, and he knows what sort of customers they make.

Harold Cox, M. A., who spoke, at the annual meeting of the British Constitutional Association, on the growth of bureaucracy in England at the present time, is a well-known free trader and writer on economic subjects. Having secured a mathematical tripos at Cambridge, he gave university extension lectures on political economy in York and Hull, and at one time spent nearly a year working on the land as an agricultural laborer, in order that he might gain an insight into the life of the English laboring class. Subsequently he went to India for two years as a mathematical lecturer in the Mohammedan college at Aligarh, and on his return to England began to study for the bar, but adopted journalism as a profession instead. Mr. Cox has acted as editor of the Edinburgh Review since 1912, and is the author of a work on land nationalization and land taxation, and of others on various economic subjects.

Clarence Ransom Edwards, U. S. A., who, under the new districting plan and latest order of assignments, will have charge of the military district of which Boston is the center, is an Ohioan who graduated from West Point in 1883. He will go to Boston from Panama, where he has had charge of the military forces. Prior to that he was in Hawaii, and went there from the Texan border. His formal, technical record of life in the army, both prior to and since the Spanish-American War, has been creditable, but especially so in the administrative capacities shown by him as creator and administrator of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which he carried on under Presidents Roosevelt, McKinley, and Taft, and without a hitch in the operations, and without a suspicion as to graft. The war with Spain, and the taking over of Spain's former possessions by the United States, called for a swift increase of administrative duty by the Army, and it was to the then Colonel, but now General Edwards, that President McKinley turned. Millions of dollars were saved by Colonel Edwards for the Gov-

ernment; and a body of law was built up which has done much to make the insular policy of the Nation in the Philippines and elsewhere acceptable to the natives without use of continued force.

Walter Edward Foster, new Prime Minister of New Brunswick, is a business man by training and experience, with most of his interests centered in St. John, where he has been president of the Board of Trade. He is also president of the St. Martin's Bay Railway Company. One of his hobbies as a statesman is the reunion of the three Maritime Provinces. He some years ago identified himself with the Liberal Party, and has worked loyally for it, utilizing recent scandalous disclosures in connection with the rival party and its management of the provinces to make capital for Liberalism. He comes into power with his party strongly entrenched in the Provincial Legislature, and pledged to a clean-up, reform government. Mr. Foster is a native of St. Martins, and his first remunerated labor was as a bank clerk.

Felix Frankfurter, who recently argued, before the United States Supreme Court, for the Oregon laws fixing a minimum wage for women and a 10-hour day for men, and whose contentions have just been endorsed by the high court, took up work which had been done previously by Louis D. Brandeis, in prior litigation involving the constitutionality of these laws. With promotion of Mr. Brandeis to the Supreme Court bench, choice of a successor as a champion of progressive, humanitarian legislation fell on the young professor in the Harvard Law School. Professor Frankfurter is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, who, after serving with Mr. Stimson in the office of the Federal District Attorney, New York City, went on with him to Washington to the War Department to aid the Secretary of War in the field of administrative law, so much of which now falls to that official's lot. From Washington Mr. Frankfurter was called to Harvard to teach in the law school. He is a Jew of Russian birth, who has taken full advantage of the opportunities that life in the United States affords, and has rapidly mounted to a place of much influence, not only as a jurist, but as a counsellor in many reform movements. He contributes to the New Republic and to the Harvard Law Review.

CHARTERING OF VESSELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The London Gazette announces that an amendment to the regulation under the Defense of the Realm Act 39, forbids any person, without the consent of the Board of Trade, to enter into any agreement, or negotiate for an agreement, for the charter of any ship for the carriage of goods to or from any part in His Majesty's dominions or in the territory of any of His Majesty's allies. Up till the present time the regulation applied only to the carriage of goods exceeding 1000 tons in weight.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Tips as Wages

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PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL AND ITS PAST HISTORY

Church Celebrates Eighth Century—Fine Example of Norman Architecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Peterborough Cathedral, which is celebrating its eighth century this year, was an Abbey and Benedictine Monastery until, on Nov. 29, 1539, it was surrendered to King Henry VIII. On Sept. 4, 1541, the new see was founded, the abbey became a cathedral, the abbot's lodging the bishop's palace, and John Chambers, the last abbot, as a reward for complacency, was made the first bishop. Before the Battle of Hastings was fought and lost, a monastery existed where Peterborough now stands. Penda, the heathen King of Mercia, granted Saxulf, the Saxon, a large tract of marshland where, in 654, he established his mission. The gift provided a blessing in many ways to the surrounding country, for one of the first duties to which the Christian owners set themselves was gradually to drain and reclaim the land. They built their house on strong foundations. Hugh White or Candidus, the Twelfth Century chronicler, says that some of the stones were so immense (immensissimi lapides) that eight yoke of oxen could scarce draw one of them. Mesehamsted, "the home in the meadows" was the name of the monastery until Abbot Kenulf surrounded it with a wall in 1005, and it then became Burgh, the fortified place; later Goldenburgh, because of its riches, and afterwards Peterburgh. The Danish invasions of England provided tragic interruptions to the history of the monastery, which also suffered at the hands of Hereward the Wake. In the year 1116 came an untoward incident in the chronicles of Peterburgh, which is best told by Hugh White, the chronicler monk, who was witness of the affair: "On the second day before the nones of August on the vigil of St. Oswald, King and martyr, the whole monastery, through carelessness, was destroyed by fire, except the Chapter House, the dormitory, the necessary and the new refectory where the monks had only dined for three days, the poor first being fed. The whole town was also burnt. For on that day the abbot had reviled the convent, and because he was in too great a rage he had, in his anger, heedlessly committed it to the care of the devil. There was also a certain servant in the bakehouse, who made a fire, and when it did not burn forthwith, he said in his anger, 'May the devil come and light the fire,' and immediately the fire blazed right up to the roof. . . . Then was a day of sorrow and anguish.

"But ere another year had passed the abbot commenced to build a new church, and he laid the foundation on the eighth day before the Ides of March, in the one thousand one hundred and eighteenth (seventeenth) year from the incarnation of our Lord, and he wrought greatly thereon but he did not complete it."

This began the building of that wonderful church which was only completed 120 years later and which is still one of the finest examples of Norman architecture in the country. It proceeded thus. By 1155 the eastern arm was built to its full height, the North and South Transepts were completed by 1175, as was the first bay of the nave. By 1193 the main arcades and the triforium were advanced the full length of ten bays and the foundations of the west wall were laid; in 1200 the last bay of the nave clerestory was finished, and the transepts to the base of the gables. The West front as it now stands was completed with its side openings, gables over and flanking stair towers, in 1238, and on the 6th of October of that year it was solemnly consecrated by Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of Exeter; Walter of Bury St. Edmunds being Abbot at the time. The Lady Chapel was begun in the days of Robert of Sutton in 1272 by William Parry, the prior, and finished by him up to the glass, lead images and painting. That portion of the church known as the New Building was built by Abbot Robert Kirtton, who ruled between 1496 and 1528. In the bosses of the roof are shields with the arms of St. Edmund of East Anglia, those of St. Edward the Confessor, the leopards of England and a cross between devices. Twelve Abbots ruled at Peterborough during the 120 years that the church was building, the Saxon church meanwhile being used by the monks for their services. They numbered 60 in the time of Abbot John of Séz, and there was also a large household, 40 servants in all; four bakers, a winnower, two carriers (cariores) two grinders (servantes molantes); six servants belonging to the brewhouse, a master and an under cook in the kitchen with five servants, two of whom were wood carriers; two servants for the church; two tailors, two washerwomen, a wood carrier, and a shoemaker in the tallowery (sartorium), infirmaries servants, two carriers of stone for the workers of the abbey, a mason, a wineherd, and a refectorian. All the Abbots were not zealous in the prosecution of the building work; Henry de Angeli, who from being Bishop of Soissons became Prior of Cluny, Prior of Savigny and Abbot of St. John. Angeli procured the Abbey of Peterborough, through his kinship with the King, but he continued to hold his French Abbey and was eventually banished from the kingdom for endeavoring to unite Peterborough to Cluny. He did nothing for the building and wasted the moneys of the monastery. Martin de Bec carried on the work, so that the eastern arm was sufficiently finished to enable the monks to hold their services.

The processional entry of Abbot Martin and his monks is described by

Hugo, who also speaks in detail of the election of the next Abbot, William of Waterville. The monks, fearing to have a stranger placed over them, met to choose one of their own body as Abbot. The choice was left to 12 senior and discreet brethren, who were made to take an oath on the Gospels and relics not to allow themselves to be influenced in their choice by any personal motives. Hugh was the first to take the oath and he and the 11 others went in the Abbot's lodging, whilst the rest remained in prayer in the Chapter House. Each of the delegates communicated privately to Hugh, the choice which he had been led to make, and they each and all chose William of Waterville. He proved a mighty builder, finishing both transepts and much else. Benedict, his successor, "blessed in deed and name," says Swapham the Chronicler, the biographer of St. Thomas of Canterbury, "built the whole of the nave of the church in stone and wood (walls and roofs) up to the front" (usque ad frontem), the great outer gate, the great hall with its guest chambers, and began "that magnificent work next the brewhouse." It is not certain what that work was, though some are of the opinion that it may have been the west transepts. It is curious that in the chronicles of the building of Peterborough, as in those of other great monastic churches, nothing is said of the building of the most remarkable parts, such as the western front in the case of Peterborough.

Robert of Lindsey put glass in 30 of the windows instead of the "straw and twigs." This was about the year 1214. The granary was built by Richard of London and the vineyard planted by Martin de Bec. Robert Kirtton, to whom the New Building is due, also made a bow window in his great hall overlooking the cloisters, and a chamber in his dwelling house, which he called Heaven's Gate chamber. The dimensions of the Abbot's hall are given, in 1539, as 32 yards by 12 yards, and of the great chamber which adjoined it as 33 yards by 10 yards. "A building very large and stately," says Gunton, writing of the monastery in 1686, "as this present age can testify; all the rooms of common habitation being built above stairs. . . . The great hall, a magnificent room, held at the upper end in the wall, very high above the ground three stately thrones, wherein were placed sitting the three royal founders carved curiously of wood, painted and gilt."

Shutting in the monastery from the outer world were the great gates. The "Rede gates," the outer gateway to the west of the Abbot's gallery, the Abbot's gate and the Pengeate or the Bulgate, at the head of the Buldicke, a waterway running from the river now known as the Bell Dyke.

WOOD IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade give notice that as from April 2 the general licenses now in existence for the importation of the following articles will be revoked and that special licenses must be obtained for each consignment arriving on or after that date:

A—WOOD

Beefwood.
Boxwood.
Dogwood.
Greenheart.
Hickory.
Lignum vitae.
Padouk.
Sabicu.
Sandalwood.
Birch timber in logs, i. e., Waney timber ex Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland.

B—WOOD MANUFACTURES

Barrels, tops and bottoms for.
Barrels, wooden hoops for.
Birch, maple and persimmon blocks, and squares for bobbins, reels, shuttles and spools.
Bobbins, reels, shuttles and spools.
Box boards.
Screws made of wood.
Tool handles, brush handles, painters' (of ash and hickory).
Case boards.
Floors made of wood.
Floors made of ash wood.
Pine blocks for match making.
Plywoods.
Wooden pulleys.
Wood wool.

Consignments which were en route to Great Britain on or before March 12 will be admitted without license and licenses will, in general, be granted for consignments shown to have been paid for by the consignees on or before that date.

NOTES ON POLITICS

The recent statement at Madrid by Dr. Alfonso Costa, Portuguese Minister of Finance, that he considered it not impossible that diplomacy would effect an alliance between Spain and Portugal, has a very special interest at the present juncture. In spite of all reactions, the political drift in Spain is quite definitely in the direction of greater Liberalism, and, so far, Count de Romanones has succeeded in overcoming all serious opposition to this tendency. Dr. Costa's statement, coupled with the success which the Spanish Premier has just secured in averting what threatened to be a national strike, ought to render Count de Romanones' position still more certain; but the party of reaction in Spain, headed, as it is, by the church, is still a strong one. Liberalism can see light through the trees, but it is by no means yet out of the wood.

The farmers' movement in politics in the United States can well be watched with interest, for, if it continues, the time is not far distant when the farmers will be getting to Congress and there striking a new note in the halls of Washington. Non-partisan leagues in a little knot of Middle Western states could send a respectable delegation of farmers to Washington. If the farmer in Congress should stand for the same thing that the farmer in power in North Dakota is doing, the accession of a group of farmer Congressmen would mean a militant influence for Government ownership of such things as affect food prices. At any rate, it is a very fair guess that if the Middle Western farmers keep on organizing and striking for power, the National Government pretty soon is going to know more of and take a deeper interest in the recurrent food question.

The British Prime Minister probably gauged public feeling accurately when he stated, as he did recently, that a settlement of the Irish question which would be acceptable to the people of Ireland, as a whole, would be welcomed with delight by the rest of the United Kingdom, who are ready to confer self-government upon those parts of Ireland which manifestly desire it, but are not prepared to force upon Ulster what Ulster does not want. To the impartial onlooker the attitude of the Nationalists is difficult to understand, and their refusal to commit an effort at adjustment to an outside and impartial authority can scarcely strengthen their case. If ever a cause called with insistent urgency for dispassionate and calm review, it would seem to be the Irish question at the present moment. A great opportunity would appear to have been lost or deliberately thrown away.

So great was the demand as souvenirs for the pens used by Gov. Horace F. Graham of Vermont in signing the bill giving women the right to vote in town meeting in that State, that the Governor compromised by using three pens, as was done by Governor Ross in signing a measure in Massachusetts some years ago. One of the pens went to Dr. Grace W. Sherwood of St. Albans, president of the Vermont Equal Franchise League; another to Mrs. E. E. Moore of Ludlow, wife of Representative Moore, who introduced the franchise bill, and the third to Mrs. A. A. Parmelee of Enosburg Falls, who has been prominent in the suffrage work of the State for many years. While several other New England States have extended the right of franchise to women on the question of school committee, Vermont is the first State in the district to permit women to participate in town politics, and notably to vote on the liquor questions.

It is not generally known that the Sinn Féin movement in Ireland in its inception was organized with a view to the promotion of Irish industries and subsequently became a political movement. To those who know Ireland best it is an open secret that the present deadlock is no disappointment to the Sinn Féiners, whereas it is for obvious reasons a disappointment to the Nationalists notwithstanding their recent melodramatic action. The Sinn Féiners rest their hopes for a settlement upon the inclusion of Ireland on the same footing as the colonies in the conference, which will provide for a general settlement at the conclusion of the war. It is generally felt, however, that their claim

to share in the conference would have been greatly strengthened and more fully justified had their attitude to the war been similar to that of the colonies.

Governor McCall's cablegram of greetings to the Russian democracy on behalf of Massachusetts, "the oldest Commonwealth in the new world," came on the eve of the primary election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, which is to consider a revision of the original Constitution of the State, adopted in 1780. Simultaneously, the Governor refused to approve of a postponement of the convention because of the international crisis, pointing out that the 1780 Constitution and the change of government in Russia were effected in times of war.

The theory that the Government ought not to force the liquor nuisance on an unwilling citizenry is upheld by the Massachusetts House of Representatives in its recent passage of a bill to remove the mandatory feature of the "pony express" law, which at present compels authorities in no-license communities to grant a permit for the expressing in unlimited quantities of intoxicants into their communities. Favorable action on the measure is also expected in the upper branch of the Legislature.

RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PETROGRAD, Russia.—The French Institute in Petrograd recently organized a public meeting at which several speakers dealt with Russo-French relations, and the part France has played in the war.

M. Patouillet, the director, traced the history of the Franco-Russian rapprochement, and of the relations between the two countries in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, and paid a special tribute to the share that intellectuals and natural scientists had had in bringing the two countries together. Count de Chevilly then gave a lecture on "France in Arms," which was illustrated by cinematograph slides, and produced the greatest enthusiasm. There were three distinct phases in the French effort he said. The first was the victory resistance offered to the most terrible pressure history had ever recorded; the second was the industrial preparation of France, and the methodical weakening of the enemy; and the third would be the final victory.

The two remaining speakers were Dr. Marcou, and M. Viguer, who made an analytic survey of French philosophy before the war, and the meeting was brought to an end by a brilliant extempore address from M. Labry, the well-known lecturer, on the poetry and the poets of the war, which was illustrated by recitations given by Mme. Dermose, of the French theater in Petrograd.

FISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is announced that the president of the Board of Trade, after consulting the Food Controller, has appointed the following committee to advise the Import Restrictions Department in connection with the prohibition of the import of certain classes of tinned fish: Mr. Lancelot Hugh Smith (chairman), Mr. Geoffrey Blackwell, Mr. Percy Machin, Mr. Edward Powell, Mr. Arthur Towle.

OFFICER WRITES OF GERMAN EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

Conditions of Fighting Described in Extracts From British Officer's Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
(Further extracts from letters written by a British officer in German East Africa.)

LONDON, England.—The next letter is dated 28th September in the rains and describes some very unpleasant conditions and how the fighting had now developed, for the time being, into trench warfare, amid very objectionable surroundings, and with such rations "as our troops in Europe would consider it an insult to have offered to them." "We are without clothes and without boots," the writer continues, "and then the tiny details of life in our present camp, such as rain without tents, disturbing visits of wild animals at night, not to mention such minute worries as the rats that you have to evict from bed with a stick. . . . and you have got an absolutely truthful though incomplete picture of our conditions of life." This was written from Morogoro, which lies about midway between Kilossa and Dar-es-Salaam. The Colonel's next letter is under date of Nov. 30. His force has moved a long way and is situated in a delightful climate, "an extraordinary change since leaving Stinks Camp away down in the tropical swamps about Kisaki." In country rising to over 6000 feet, where mosquitoes and the tsetse fly are not, and where much needed rations were plentiful. Under the conditions the force had bucked up a lot. Colonel — describes what an average ration consists of, including 20 ounces meat, 16 ounces flour, 1 ounce salt, 4 ounces sugar. "Then we are supposed to get, and sometimes actually have received, 4 ounces jam, 4 ounces tinned milk and we recollect occasions on which we have had cheese or bacon." The last four articles were regarded as luxuries and there was no grumbling as long as they got the other items in full. Their chief wants at this time were baking powder and soap. The men, like most colonists, were accustomed to plain living, but they were big eaters and always had plenty in their own homes. The British and the enemy were now employed in "looking at each other," the former waiting for a suitable time to strike and push the enemy off the hills to the swampy plains.

The last three letters end with an expression of the opinion that the finish of the campaign is approaching as the Germans and their native askaris can only now occupy the country where the conditions will be most trying "when the big rains start next month. The Germans must also be very short of foodstuffs." Colonel — describes the country as being splendid for mounted troops, but owing to losses in horses they were obliged to work mostly on foot. Being mounted men they did not take kindly to foot-slogging at first, but soon got into it, their great difficulty being that their cavalry equipment relies on the horse and saddle for carriage, whereas infantry equipment allows the man to carry a change of clothes, blanket, waterproof sheet and trenching tools on his person. When Colonel

started he was the junior colonel with the force, but latterly not only was he the senior but the only one left of the original commanding officers in the brigade.

The last letter of the series is written from Dodana on Jan. 20, 1917, and conveys the news that all South African troops are returning to the Union, to be disbanded, it having been decided to finish the campaign with native troops. While they regretted not to see the finish, all felt that it was a sound decision, as the enemy forces were then inconsiderable and had only the choice of spending the wet season in the swamps or surrendering. Colonel — gives a well-deserved tribute to his men, who, starting the campaign as cavalry, finished it as infantry.

He describes a march begun on Dec. 24 in sheets of rain, and the only animals with them machine gun mules, over mountains and through swamps, "where the men sank to their middles in black mud, where the mules had to be unloaded at each swamp and half carried across by the men." He says, "I cannot say how much I think of the men after that march, only that their response to what, in its way, was the greatest effort they have ever been called upon to make was magnificent. The object aimed at was to drive the enemy from the hills into the swamps, which they succeeded in doing easily enough, the operations lasting from Dec. 24 to Jan. 4, 1917. The march referred to started at daybreak, 24th, continued all that day and night, all Christmas day till dark, and we struggled on to our destination at daybreak next morning."

CEYLON'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that a further remittance of £139,583 has been made as a tenth contribution from Ceylon to the Red Cross Fund. The total remittances from Ceylon now amount to £268,816.46 rupees inclusive of the sum of £2,000 rupees remitted direct from the Government Servants One Day's Pay Fund.

CIVICS TAUGHT IN NEW WAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — The immense change in the teaching of civics in the American public schools within the last few years was touched on by Prof. Frederick D. Bramhall of the University of Chicago in a recent talk before the Woman's City Club. "The day of learning the Constitution by heart and very little else, has given place," Professor Bramhall said, "to the time when the making of a new and better citizenship is the chief aim of the civics teacher. In making the teaching of civics more vital we come to two main things. We must try to bridge the gap between the people we know and see and the large community beyond, and we must try also to bridge the other great gap between the ideal of American government and the actuality. In explanation of the first gap, some people have it that the basis of the shortcomings of American government is that the average man is not to be trusted with the experiment. They put it on a basis of inherent dishonesty. Rather, it seems to me, the difficulty is that of a failure to carry over private loyalty into public. We have all seen men with a strict sense of honesty in personal affairs fail to hold to the same standard in their public capacities. The number of persons who are indifferent to politics he declared to be more depressing than the corruption of politics. Among the tasks of the civics teacher is to make this impossible in the next generation. We have got to take the view that our American government is a half-finished job to make any progress and keep awake. This is not discouraging, but an inspiring challenge."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE CITIES IN NATIONAL PLAN OPENINGS

Older of Two Major Baseball Leagues of the United States Scheduled to Start Its Forty-Second Season This Afternoon

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Year	Club	P.C.	Year	Club	P.C.
1876	Chicago	788	1897	Boston	795
1877	Boston	646	1898	Boston	685
1878	Boston	653	1899	Brooklyn	682
1879	Providence	702	1900	Brooklyn	693
1880	Chicago	798	1901	Pittsburgh	647
1881	Chicago	667	1902	Pittsburgh	647
1882	Chicago	655	1903	Pittsburgh	650
1883	Boston	613	1904	Brooklyn	691
1884	Providence	750	1905	New York	668
1885	Chicago	770	1906	Chicago	704
1886	Chicago	726	1907	Chicago	645
1887	Detroit	657	1908	Pittsburgh	675
1888	New York	611	1909	Pittsburgh	674
1889	New York	659	1910	Chicago	724
1890	Brooklyn	667	1911	New York	647
1891	Boston	630	1912	New York	682
1892	Boston	680	1913	New York	682
1893	Boston	662	1914	Boston	614
1894	Baltimore	685	1915	Philadelphia	692
1895	Baltimore	669	1916	Brooklyn	610
1896	Baltimore	698			

With the exception of Boston where the opening game has been postponed until tomorrow afternoon, the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs plans to hold its opening contests of the season of 1917 this afternoon. Games are to be played in Chicago, Cincinnati and Brooklyn. The Boston-New York opening will be held tomorrow with all of the opening ceremonies originally planned for today. Today's games call for Pittsburgh at Chicago, St. Louis at Cincinnati and Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

J. K. Tener, president of the league, is quite pleased over the outlook for the coming season, forecasting the situation in the following words:

"We anticipate a tremendously successful season for baseball this year. There is only one thing, the declaration of war, that can detract from the game's popularity.

"We look forward to the National league race being as close as it was in 1915 and 1916. While I am not unconscious of the fact that the Giants look to be an exceptionally strong combination, offensively and defensively, I cannot believe they will make a runaway race of it. Even though the twirling corps should perform in superior manner from the start I do not believe anything of that sort is likely.

"Boston and Philadelphia are sure to be contenders for the flag. The champion Brooklyn club will take the field this year with every player who gave it strength last season and in addition Manager Robinson seems to have picked up some youngsters who will certainly make the team look better than it did a year ago. This boy Fabrique has played a remarkable fielding game and also has hit exceptionally well in training.

"Boston was strong last year except in hitting. Even in that department the strength was there, but it seemed impossible for them to get started when the hits counted.

"The West must not be overlooked. President Dreyfus of the Pittsburgh club picked up several promising youngsters last year and when the season closed his team was playing ball inferior to none in the league. Pittsburgh is building from the ground. Manager Callahan has several good pitchers and catchers and enough old players to form a nucleus for a strong team. Cincinnati is expecting great results from Manager Mathewson, and I personally believe the Reds will do better than they have for a long time.

"Both Miller Higgins in St. Louis and Fred Mitchell in Chicago are trying to reconstruct new teams from the best of the old and the new material. Both are good managers and I would not be surprised if each developed a strong team. The club owners will share no expense or effort to give their respective clubs the best players it is possible to secure."

MISSOURI WINS SECOND CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MANHATTAN, Kan.—University of Missouri made it two straight victories over the Kansas State Agricultural College here Tuesday afternoon by taking the second of their Missouri Valley Conference championship baseball games here by a score of 5 to 1.

For five innings the Kansas State team played splendidly, not allowing Missouri a single hit and playing a perfect fielding game. In the seventh inning the Aggies made two errors and had a passed ball, which, coupled with two hits, gave Missouri three runs and the game, two more runs being made in the next inning.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Missouri.....0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0-5 6
Kansas State.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 5
Batteries: Stemmons and Norris; McGrath and Guilfoyle. Umpire—Moss.

U. OF P. WILL HAVE ATHLETIC WORK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The board of directors of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania have decided to continue athletics at the university with every athlete under military supervision of Maj. William Kelley, U. S. A. Pennsylvania is the only large Eastern university to adopt this course during the international crisis.

POGGENBURG CUP BILLIARD PLAY COMES TO CLOSE

William Gershel Wins Right to Hold Trophy by Defeating Jacob Klinger in Final Round

POGGENBURG MEMORIAL CUP

Final Standing of Players

Player	Won	Lost	H.A.
William Gershel	4	1	5 15-32
E. T. Appleby	3	2	19 3-32
C. R. Lewis	2	3	10 1-32
G. T. Moon Jr.	2	3	4 11-56
Jacob Klinger	1	4	5 20-31

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Gershel is today the holder of the Poggensburg memorial cup following his victory over Jacob Klinger in the last match of the final round of the amateur handicap 18.2 ball game tournament in this city Tuesday evening, 175 points to 186. This victory gave Gershel a record of four victories and one defeat.

E. T. Appleby and F. S. Appleby finished in a tie for second place with three victories and two defeats to the credit of each. C. R. Lewis and G. T. Moon Jr. finished in a tie for third place with two victories and three defeats each.

Two games were played Tuesday. In the afternoon the Appleby brothers met and the victory secured by E. T. kept his brother F. S. from finishing in a tie for first place with Gershel. The score was 250 to 204. In tournament competition the honors have usually been with F. S. Appleby, but Edgar evened up former defeats. Both men played repeated safeties, but Edgar shook off their influence on his play and forged ahead from the start of the match. The averages in the case of both players were lower than their usual standard, owing to the safety tactics.

The Gershel-Klinger match was one of the most interesting of the tournament. At one point Klinger was leading by nearly 100 points, and Gershel appeared to be hopelessly out of the contest. After 32 innings his count was only 89. The next four innings, however, proved all that were needed to give Gershel the decision. Runs of 10, 14, 12 and 20 closed the contest. The games by innings follow:

G. T. Appleby (250)—1 10 0 2 9 5 0 0
2 0 10 2 2 1 2 4 5 1 0 1 2 0 26 15 21
0 2 0 22 7 10 3. Total—250. Average—15-33.
F. S. Appleby (250)—2 0 0 4 0 2 3 22
5 15 14 1 0 1 3 4 1 0 3 16 4 0 0 27 12 0 0 2
36 0 27. Total—204. Average—6-12-32.
High runs—36, 27, 27.

S. B. Y. C. REGATTA MAY BE CANCELED

The South Boston Yacht Club regatta, scheduled for May 30, may be abandoned. Dr. F. E. Dawes, president of the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts, and the members of the regatta committee of the South Boston Yacht Club will confer with Capt. R. D. Hasbrouck, U. S. N., captain of the port, relative to holding the open yacht race of the city of Boston on May 30 at City Point. The racing will be abandoned if it conflicts with the plans of the Navy Department.

PICKUPS

This is the day of days for major-league baseball fans in the United States.

That should be a great pitchers' battle in Brooklyn today if Managers Moran and Robinson stick to their plans of sending Alexander and Smith into the pitcher's box.

Judging from the fact that Manager Mitchell has released Second Baseman Yerkes, Larry Doyle, the former captain of the New York Giants, is ready to play second for the Cubs.

President Frazee of the Red Sox is trying hard to make a trade with Manager Mack of the Athletics whereby the world's champions would acquire Outfielder Strunk and Catcher Schang.

Cleveland has been doing some heavy batting in the practice games. Yesterday 15 hits off Toledo yesterday would seem to indicate that Tris Speaker and his teammates are ready to furnish the Cleveland pitchers with some runs each game.

West Point has started out strongly on its 1917 baseball schedule. The Cadets have won all their games and are anxious to carry their schedule through to the end. Many of the games will have to be given up, however, as the opponents have abolished varsity sports.

RED SOX RELEASE THREE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Manager J. J. Barry of the Boston Red Sox released three players Tuesday evening. Infielder Robert Gill and Outfielder Merlin Koff were sold to the Buffalo International league club and Shortstop Fred Thomas was sold to the Providence International league club.

MILITARY WORK FOR MINORS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Military training for baseball players is to be adopted immediately throughout the American Association. President T. J. Hickey announced Tuesday. Heretofore only two clubs, Milwaukee and Indianapolis, have pursued the policy.

OPENING GAMES IN AMERICAN LEAGUE SERIES

New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and St. Louis Are Cities Which Stage First Baseball Contests of That Organization

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Year	Club	P.C.	Year	Club	P.C.
1900	Chicago	697	1909	Detroit	645
1901	Chicago	610	1910	Athletics	648
1902	Athletics	610	1911	Athletics	689
1903	Boston	659	1912	Boston	691
1904	Boston	617	1913	Athletics	627
1905	Athletics	621	1914	Athletics	651
1906	Chicago	614	1915	Athletics	669
1907	Detroit	613	1916	Boston	591
1908	Detroit	588			

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With all of the eight clubs ready for the start and the usual opening ceremonies scheduled to take place, the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs will, conditions permitting, begin its championship race of 1917 this afternoon.

This city, Philadelphia, Detroit and St. Louis have been selected by the schedule committee for the opening contests. The Boston Red Sox, champions of the world, in charge of a new manager in the person of J. J. Barry, will meet the New York Yankees at the Polo Grounds. In Philadelphia, Manager Mack's Athletics will be called upon to face the Washington team. In Detroit, Hugh Jennings and his Tigers will meet Cleveland while St. Louis will be entertaining the Chicago White Sox.

This is the eighteenth year of the American league. In speaking about the outlook for the season, President B. B. Johnson of the league says:

"In the history of the American league there never was a year when the organization was so well equipped for a championship race. A few days ago I received a letter from Connie Mack in which he gave me the assurance that he had a vastly improved team over the club of last year and one that was sure to prove a factor in the championship race. If we can accept this declaration, then there are eight contenders well balanced for a hard battle, beginning today.

"Every one will concede that Chicago, Boston, New York and Detroit are bound to be prime favorites. The Cleveland club has been greatly strengthened, which is attested by the fact that Morton has shown all the strength he developed in the beginning of last season. Joe Wood claims his right arm has been well restored, so with Coale, Klinger, Bagby and Klapfer in support, Cleveland is sure to have a formidable staff of pitchers.

"Many wise baseball men contended last fall that New York would have carried off the prize had it not been for the innumerable accidents which put some of its best players out of commission during the summer.

"The St. Louis club under the leadership of Jones, must be reckoned with. Had the Browns started their tremendous drive earlier in the season the pennant might have gone to that organization.

"We all know of Boston's worth and the fighting ability of the Senators, under the guidance of that wise and skillful manager, Clark Griffith.

"War may place an indelible mark upon our patronage, but it cannot stamp out a contest that is sure to be kept throughout and exciting from the tap of the ball until the finish in October."

AMHERST DROPS TRACK WORK FOR PRESENT SEASON

AMHERST, Mass.—Track work is to be abolished at Amherst College for the present season, while baseball and tennis will be continued with restricted schedules. The Amherst student council decided Tuesday. The dropping of track was advocated by Coach R. F. Neilligan, as it is believed that it will interfere with college military training.

Baseball and tennis men, who require but comparatively little practice, will work out at off hours during the day, and it is hoped that all games with the exception of those with Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, which are already canceled, will be played.

Few athletes have been lost yet by enlistment. McGown, first string pitcher, has left for coast patrol work with Manager Perkins of the baseball team, while Thayer, the college's best sprinter, is expecting a call at any time.

WASHINGTON GIVES UP ALL ATHLETICS

SEATTLE, Wash.—All intercollegiate athletic events between the University of Washington and other institutions in the Northwest planned for this spring have been declared off by the student body of control, it was announced here Tuesday. The board agreed that continuance of athletic sports would seriously interfere with the military training of the men in the university.

R. E. PECK TO COACH CULVER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—R. E. Peck, captain of the 1916 University of Pittsburgh football team and twice selected by football experts for the all-American team, has signed a contract to take charge of athletics at Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. Peck will coach baseball, basketball and football.

DECIDE WHETHER MARATHON RACE IS TO BE HELD

Athletic Committee of Boston A. A. Will Vote on Subject of Annual Race for April 19

The question of whether the Boston Athletic Association annual Marathon run from Ashland, Mass., to Boston will be held April 19 is to be decided today at a meeting of the athletic committee of the association at the club-house, Boston. It is the twenty-first annual run and there are many connected with the club who think that it should be held in spite of the present war situation.

Despite the fact that athletes have been turning their attention to the war, Manager G. V. Brown has received a large number of entries for the event, no less than 18 coming in Tuesday. This brings the total up to 25 and if it is decided to hold the run, it is predicted that at least 75 entries will be received before the day of the race.

Among the entries received yesterday was one from W. J. Kennedy, who as a member of the Bricklayers Athletic Club of Chicago finished sixth in last year's run. Kennedy is now captain of the Morningside A. & S. C. of New York and has also announced that Harry Spies and Hans Schuster of his club will run if the event is held. Other entries received yesterday included the following: A. E. Webster, Natick; A. Leventhal, Brookline A. A.; Ernest Johnson, Melrose; H. J. Denihan, Fitchburg; W. Ackles, Boston; Edward Lawson, Waltham; C. W. A. Linder, Quincy; Percival Mackay, Portland, Me.; A. J. Mahan, Wrentham, N. J.; A. F. Merchant, B. A. A.; C. E. Bishop, Cambridge; and Edward Silver of Waltham.

It is also a certainty that Hanne Kolheimainen and Willie Kyrönen of New York, the great Finnish distance runners; Sidney Hatch, the Chicago veteran; A. V. Roth, winner of last year's race; Leroy Davis, the Lowell star; William Brown of the Dorchester Club, A. Montverde of Herkimer, N. Y.; Robert Mohrmann of Williamstown, Conn.; Edward Lyons and Samuel Pavitt will also compete.

WILLIAMS NINE LEAVES ON ITS SOUTHERN TRIP

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Williams College athletic council, having decided to continue athletics during the spring season at least, despite the war with Germany, the varsity baseball team will leave here today on its annual southern trip, as was originally planned. Owing to the cancellation of several games, the trip will not be so long as usual, however.

Williams opens this afternoon with West Point. New York University will be played, but games with Columbia, Princeton and Pennsylvania have been called off. Williams closes its trip with Annapolis at Annapolis April 15.

The Purple will present a veteran infield and pitching corps on the trip, but the outfield and catching department will be filled by new men. Captain Clark will play shortstop as he has for three years past. Debevoise, Young and Foster, all three of whom have had varsity experience, will do the pitching. Kingsbury and Sayles, the two catchers, are both new men.

Howland, a veteran of last year, will cover third base. Bok and Daly, who have also profited by previous varsity connections, will play first and second base respectively. Radley, Cress and Clifford look like the best outfield combination. The last named is the captain-elect of next year's football eleven.

BOSTON BATTERY CANDIDATES AT SOLDIERS FIELD

The pitchers and catchers of the Boston National League Baseball Club went over to the baseball cage at Harvard University Soldiers Field early this morning and had a limbering up practice. It was the only work for them of the day and the rest of the team took things rather easy.

The New York Giants arrived in Boston Tuesday night as per schedule and are ready for the opening game tomorrow. They are quartered at the Hotel Somerset and spent today quietly seeing the sights of the city.

The Boston management has been busy getting the field in shape for the game tomorrow and it is expected that the ground will be in fine condition for play. Plans for the opening exercises have all been completed.

Business Manager Hagood announced that today's game would be played as part of a double-header Sept. 13, when the Giants again visit this city.

FINE SWIMMING IN TITLE MEET

CINCINNATI, O.—Norman Ross of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, came within one second of the record for a 60-foot tank, when he won the 150-yard national A. A. U. senior backstroke swimming contest at the Cincinnati gymnasium Tuesday night. His time was 1m. 50.3-5s. Charles Pavlovsk of the Illinois A. C. was second, and Harry Taylor of the University of Pittsburgh third.

CHICAGO RELEASES S. D. YERKES

CHICAGO, Ill.—S. D. Yerkes, second baseman with the Chicago Nationals, was released Tuesday night to the Indianapolis club of the American Association. His release is taken to mean that Lawrence Doyle will play second.

NORTH LONDON CLUBS SUCCEED IN COMBINATION

To the Arsenal Belongs the Distinction of Having Inflicted Upon the Leaders Their First Home Defeat of Season

LONDON, England.—A remarkable record of successes in the association football matches of the London Combination was achieved by the North London clubs on March 10. To the Arsenal belongs the distinction of having inflicted upon the leaders their first home defeat of the season, by a score of 3 goals to 2. The Palace, who had also beaten the leaders the previous week, were themselves defeated by a similar score by Queen's Park Rangers. The Spurs were successful at Southampton, claiming four of the six goals scored, and Clapton Orient penetrated the Portsmouth defense on six occasions, as against the losers' once.

After a month without a single victory Chelsea got the better of Fulham by 3 to 1. A similar score gave Luton the honors of the game with Millwall, the runners-up of the Combination. After being a couple of goals ahead at one period, Brentford were ultimately beaten at Watford by 5 to 2. Results of London Combination to March 10:

	Pld	W	D	L	Pts	F	A
West Ham Untd	30	22	5	3	49	86	34
Millwall	30	19	4	7	42	63	39
Tottenham Hsp	30	18	4	8	40	74	50
Queens Park R	30	17	3	10	37	64	36
Fulham	29	16	2	11	34	82	41
The Arsenal	29	14	6	9	34	46	37
Luton Town	29	15	2	12	32	74	55
Southampton	30	11	7	12	29	45	51
Crystal Palace	29	9	7	13	25	61	56
Watford	29	6	8	15	20	44	73
Queens Park R	29	8	4	17	20	45	78
Brentford	29	7	4	18	18	48	75
Clapton Orient	30	5	7	18	17	38	73
Portsmouth	29	6	3	20	15	35	84

*Took over the record of Reading—seven matches, all lost.

N. B.—Of the curtailed games of Dec. 16, 17, Southampton vs. Chelsea is reckoned in the above.

Leeds City completed their program in the main competition of the Midland section of the league, of which they are the champions, by making a draw with Sheffield United. The United team included several cup finalists and was strong enough to share the four goals scored. Barnsley and Birmingham both took part in draw games, leaving the identity of the second team in the table a matter of uncertainty to the last. Both teams were engaged on their opponents' inclosures and in each case the score was one all. The opponents of Barnsley were Bradford City and of Birmingham, the Notts County team. Precisely the same result was arrived at in the Leicester Fosse-Notts Forest encounter, and a fifth game left drawn was that between Chesterfield and Lincoln City. In this case each side scored three times. The Humber side event between Hull City and Grimsby, always of considerable local interest, was won by the first named on their opponents' ground. Huddersfield's victory of 3 to 0 over Sheffield Wednesday, was the most decisive of the day. Bradford were beaten at Rotherham, 2 to 1.

Two big scores were recorded in the Lancashire section of the league. Stockport County, the second in the table, accounted for Blackburn Rovers by 7 goals to 1, and Stoke beat Blackpool by six clear goals. Liverpool, now practically certain of the championship, defeated Manchester City by 3 to 0, and Burslem Port Vale suffered defeat by the same score at the hands of Oldham Athletic. The City's reverse at Liverpool was paralleled by the defeat of Manchester United on their own ground by 2 to 0. Everton, the other Liverpool team, being their victors. Bolton Wanderers and Bury were successful by 2 to 1 against Southport and Preston North End. The program was completed with Burnley's victory at home over Rochdale by 4 to 3. Record of the league to March 10 inclusive:

MIDLAND SECTION

Leeds City	Pld	W	Drn	L	Pts	F	A
Barnsley	30	18	10	2	46	68	29
Birmingham	30	15	8	7	38	65	41
Sheffield Wed.	29	14	8	7	36	58	38
Sheffield Utd.	30	11	8	11	36	40	31
Notts Forest	30	14	4	12	32	56	39
Bradford	29	13	6	10	32	48	31
Notts County	30	13	6	11	32	47	52
Rotherham	30	13	6	11	30	53	52
Bradford City	29	11	7	11	29	49	41
Sheffield Utd.	30	11	7	12	29	43	47
Hull City	30	10	7	13	27	36	57
Chesterfield	29	11	4	14	28	58	57
Sheff. W.	29	8	6	15	22	29	47
Grimsby Town	30	8	6	16	22	38	71
Leicester Fosse	29	7	6	16	20	29	50
Lincoln City	28	5	5	18	15	37	58

...lton City...	25	5	5	15	15	37	58
LANCASHIRE SECTION							
	Pld	W	Drn	L	Pts	F	A
Liverpool	27	18	7	3	43	56	23
Stockport Co.	27	15	7	5	37	51	29
Everton	28	15	6	7	36	59	34
Manchester C.	28	14	8	6	36	42	36
Stoke	28	14	7	7	35	58	35
Burnley	28	14	4	10	32	71	53
Manchester U.	27	12	6	9	30	42	46
Southport Cent	29	10	8	11	28	40	41
Rochdale	28	11	5	12	27	45	50
Blackburn	28	8	15	23	29	60	60
Oldham Athletic	28	8	14	22	34	62	52
Wolton W.	26	7	13	20	20	52	56
Preston N. E.	28	7	6	15	20	42	61
Warrington	27	6	15	18	24	48	62
Burslem	27	6	6	15	18	48	58
Blackpool	29	5	7	17	17	35	80

EMPLOYMENT MEN TALK OVER THEIR PROBLEMS

Need of Personnel Management and Manufacturing Plant Preparedness Are Told of by Philip Davis of Boston

Problems of personnel management and manufacturing plant preparedness on the human side were discussed at an informal gathering of members of the Boston Employment Managers Association held Tuesday evening at Hotel Lenox to talk over the recent convention of the National Employment Managers Association in Philadelphia, Pa.

What happened at the Philadelphia convention, the present status of the movement for efficient personnel management and what may be expected from the movement in the future was told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Philip Davis, director of Civic Service House in Boston, who was present at the meeting of the association last night.

"If ever the matter of personnel management had any meaning," said Mr. Davis, "the present war between this country and the German Government has imbued it with the deepest significance. Plant preparedness on the human side is one of the most obvious and urgent of any of the varied forms which our preparation must henceforth assume."

"The forehanded executive is already classifying his working force in view of possible contingencies, exactly as the National Council of Defense has been making a quiet survey of labor possibilities throughout the country. In addition to classification, which is after all only preliminary stock-taking, a much more intensive study of the human factor in organization and production has begun. This study is being undertaken from the viewpoint of maintaining the highest standards of safety, sanitation, good pay, proper working hours and living conditions, without which the working force breaks down in the face of a strenuous demand."

"Again, the forehanded and well-advised employer is planning to meet the demands of war without making his working force sacrifice these standards so essential both to production and citizenship. All the problems of employment will be multiplied in the coming months of the war. It was this clear vision of realization which made the convention of the National Employment Managers Association in Philadelphia April 2 and 3 address itself so exclusively to immediate handling of these problems."

"These men who have given attention to these very matters for many years found in their work a new note, not merely of good business, but of the right kind of patriotism. The executive and the wise counselor who have with energy and intelligence attacked these questions during the last few years have apparently gone none too soon. These new professions now bring a positive message in these days of strain. What Thomas Edison calls human engineering now demands the brain power of every manager of men. It will not do to plan merely to weather the present storm. The test will be in the finer quality of relationship which will emerge out of this war."

"The greatest problem to be faced by employment managers is the labor turnover. Already seriously hampered for the past two or three years because of an increasing shortage of the labor supply due to decreased immigration, the United States is about to make an overdraft for an army of 1,000,000 or more. This will doubtless be the pick of the labor reserve. Who will take the place of these men in the labor market? The tremendous waste due to the labor turnover in the past would be critical if permitted to go on during the war."

"A large number of important establishments have not only recognized the functions of the new profession of personnel management, but have taken vigorous steps to place in charge highly qualified executives with ample powers and resources at their command."

EXCHANGE FAVORS OPENING GARDENS

Utilization of all the available land in the State for garden purposes, to help reduce the high prices of food, was voted by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange yesterday. The plan of the exchange provides for the appointment of a committee of five who would have authority to elect additional members and get in connection with all land not being used. After making a list of the names of the owners, a circular letter would be sent to them requesting the use of their land without charge, for the season. For a nominal cost \$1 or \$2, this land would be distributed to those applying but only with the assurance that it would be cultivated to its capacity.

A pilgrims' tercentenary exposition, with its main celebration in Boston and a permanent memorial at Plymouth, was endorsed.

COLONIAL FAMILY SOCIETY

The American Society of Colonial Families held its monthly dinner last evening at the Colonial House, 301 Newbury Street. George B. Gallup was the toastmaster. A musical program was given by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Barker, soprano, and John Orth, pianist. Addresses were given by George F. Washburn, Joe Mitchell, Chappell, George W. Carter and George B. Gallup. The general subject matter under discussion was the coming Pilgrim Centennial of 1920.

REAL ESTATE

Thomas F. Welch et al have purchased a large plot of vacant land from the city of Boston, having a wide frontage on Academy Hill Road, Brighton, near Mt. Vernon Street, on which the purchasers intend building a number of two and three-family houses. There is a total of 54,448 square feet in the parcel which carries an assessment of \$5400.

John Keady has bought the double frame house situated at 74-76 Hano Street between Cambridge and Brainerd streets, together with 2557 square feet of land. The house being new is not yet assessed but the land is valued at \$3500. George J. Doherty was the grantor.

SALE OF HULL SUMMER HOME

Edward G. Knight has sold his summer home on Western Avenue, Hull Hill. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling, containing nine rooms, with modern conveniences, and the lot has 8344 square feet of land. Leo H. Leary of Boston is the new owner.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

Benjamin Berenson et al. have purchased from Jacob Brown the frame house and 6298 square feet of land, located on Evelyn Street, Dorchester. The parcel is assessed for \$6700, including \$900 carried on the lot.

ROXBURY ESTATES

Jane Dwyer placed a deed on record from Nellie F. Nelson transferring title to the frame dwelling house and 3510 square feet of land at 51 Fernwood Road, near Villa Street, Roxbury. The property is valued by the assessors at \$6800, which includes \$1800 on the land.

Martin A. Ryan and wife are the new owners of a three-family frame dwelling house and 1977 square feet of land located at 55 Calumet Street, assessed for \$5100, with \$600 of it land value. Richard Doolan was the grantor.

James G. Fisher was another buyer of Roxbury property taking title from Benjamin F. Thomas, to the frame house and lot of land at 31 Catawba Street, assessed for \$3200. Of this amount \$1000 is land value.

RESALE IN THE CITY PROPER

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dwyer have just resold the investment property, recently purchased from the President and Fellows of Harvard College, at 1 to 11 Friend Street through to 14 to 18 Union Street, in the city proper. It consists of a large six story brick mercantile building and 1889 square feet of land, all taxed for \$95,500 of which \$85,000 is land value. The purchasers are Theodore Jones and the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., trustees of the Jerome Jones estate. This sale was negotiated by Edward B. Miles.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Everett St., 188 rear, Ward 26; trussed Concrete Steel Co.; brick storage.
Minot St., 173, Ward 20; Myer Bernstein, J. A. Brazillan; frame dwelling.
Kingsford St., 11-14, Ward 5; Moses Williams; alter mercantile.
Blue Hill Ave., 844-46, Ward 19; C. C. Seavey est.; alter store.
Blue Hill Ave., 1342-48, Ward 21; L. Rubin; alter store.
Park St., 4, Ward 5; P. C. Welch et al.; alter mercantile.
Warren St., 638-42, Ward 16; Harris Neilman; alter store and halls.

NORTH END UNION FAIR

Proceeds of the two-day fair for the benefit of North End Union, which opened this morning at the Copley Plaza, will go toward the settlement's new home now under construction on Parmenter Street. Work done in classes at the Union is a feature of the fair. Special entertainments include a concert tonight by Miss Dora Gibson, dramatic soprano, and Wright Symons, baritone, and readings tomorrow night by Alfred Noyes, who will also tell of his recent experiences in England.

PACIFIST PASTOR RESIGNS

PORTLAND, Me.—The Rev. Charles R. Joy, who was hung in effigy after he preached a pacifist sermon Sunday, will not occupy his pulpit as pastor of the First Parish Church until the parish meeting has acted on his resignation. The committee is opposed to a further continuance of the pastorate on account of his utterances regarding the war. But little doubt is expressed that the resignation will be accepted by the parish.

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FOOD MEASURE TAKES ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

Massachusetts Senate Passes to Be Engrossed the Bill Designed to Prevent Exorbitant Prices on Necessities

Legislation toward curbing exorbitant prices on food and other articles in common use was advanced yesterday, when the Massachusetts Senate passed to be engrossed a bill which would levy a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both, for those who combine to control the necessities of life.

The bill, which already has passed the House, is based upon recommendations of Henry C. Atwill, attorney-general of Massachusetts. As originally drafted, the measure provided that farmers and labor unions be exempted from its provisions, but it was learned that the measure would not be constitutional if it exempted the farmers. While the Congress of the United States may exempt farmers from this kind of legislation, it has been decided that the State Legislature cannot.

After an unsuccessful attempt had been made to amend the bill so as to exempt labor unions from its provisions, the bill was passed to be engrossed with the provision exempting farmers struck out.

The Senate passed to a third reading the bill which provides for the establishment of continuation schools throughout Massachusetts for employed minors between the ages of 14 and 16.

Without debate the Senate rejected the bill to authorize cities and towns to establish a two-platoon system in connection with their fire department.

The Senate voted to authorize the renewal of the existing contract of the Senate for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

The bill to allow injured employees to choose their own physicians was ordered to its third reading. Similar action was taken on the bill relative to the building law of the city of Boston.

In the Massachusetts House yesterday, the bill to permit the incorporation of the New England Milk Producers' Association, was substituted for the adverse report and the measure placed on the calendar for today. It was averted by those favoring the bill that the measure was in the interest of the milk producers and against the "milk trust," while those in opposition took the opposite point of view, asserting that it was a bill to permit the farmers to combine for illicit purposes.

Additional committee reports received in the House yesterday were: Public Service—Against increasing the salary of the Gas and Electric Light Commission.

Military Affairs—Bill for providing compensation for the owners of horses in the service of the Militia, Mr. Potter dissenting; bill for a battalion of Infantry in East Boston and an armory there.

Ways and Means—"Ought to pass" on raising from \$350,000 to \$450,000 the appropriation of 1915 for a new bridge over the Neponset River between Boston and Quincy; to permit highway officials to drain public highways on to private lands; to enlarge the powers of the Attorney-General to prevent unlawful combinations in restraint of trade.

Agriculture and Education—An ap-

propriation of \$425 for the Agricultural College—\$250,000 for a new library building and accessories, \$75,000 for general equipment and improvement, \$30,000 for the power plant and extensions and \$10,000 for the dining hall.

Education—Bill for a general State system of physical instructions in the public school. It appropriates \$15,000 for setting up the system and puts a State Director at the head with an annual salary of \$5000.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Dean Leon S. Merrill of the College of Agriculture of the University of Maine, is advising the farmers of that State to take an active part in national preparedness by increasing the volume of foodstuffs. "One of the greatest munitions of war is the food supply," he says. His plea is based solely upon considerations of patriotism.

Dean Merrill illustrates the tactical and economic necessity of greater food production in New England by reminding the people of that section that conditions which surround them are different from those in many other parts of the country. "We have," he says, "nearly 7,000,000 people and other sections produce about 75 per cent of our food. Two railroads, the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany, together with the H. & N. H., serve the section. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island there are more people per square mile than in any other equal area in the world, nearly 500 per square mile. From personal touch with them I know they are alarmed at the prospect. We have on hand in New England only about a 13 days' food supply."

Effective attack on the high cost of living is promised the families of nearly 1000 employees of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Oak Lawn, a suburb of Danville, Ill., with the establishment of a cooperative store owned and operated for the benefit of the road employees. Stock in the institution has been subscribed and paid for, and arrangements to open the store at once have been made. The expectation of the incorporators is that the store will effect a reduction of one-third in the cost of the necessities of life, through wholesale buying and resale to stockholders at prices which will cover only the cost of handling the goods, clerk hire, and not to exceed 2 per cent profit, the surplus to be used in enlarging the selling capacity of the store. An express stipulation decrees that there shall be no individual profit in the enterprise for anyone.

Work of utilizing vacant lots of Spokane, Wash., for agricultural purposes, is to be taken over by the city's branch of the National League for Women's Service. The Chamber of Commerce committee now having the task in charge will turn it over to the league, Miss Gertrude Huntington, chairman of the Spokane branch, announces, but will continue to work in cooperation with the women.

One result of the introduction of the bread card in Sweden has been a return in some quarters to the baking of barley bread. Bread from barley flour, which may be sold without bread cards, is already being served in several railway restaurants.

FLORIDA DRY AMENDMENT
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Both houses of the Florida Legislature have adopted resolutions for submission in 1918 of a State-wide prohibition amendment.

DAY OF SMALL AND PROSPEROUS FARM AT HAND

Theodore N. Vail Predicts an Agricultural Prosperity Such as Nation Never Before Knew

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An era of the greatest prosperity ever known to the United States, and which will be shared by all, was predicted by Theodore N. Vail here before a special meeting of the National Agricultural Society. Mr. Vail based his view on the statement that the small but productive farm and the small but prosperous farmer, soon to be dominant in agriculture, will bring about this prosperous state.

The abundance of homes as a source of great national strength and a noticeable trend today toward country life and country pursuits, were pointed out by Mr. Vail. He also stated that agriculture now offers probably the greatest opportunity for individual success of all the country's industries, and that the farmer will be the future power in the land. In part Mr. Vail said:

"The strength of a nation is in its abundance of homes, homes, though of small size of abundance of comforts and plenty of all that is essential. We are on the threshold of such an era. Country life and country pursuits have become more attractive and profitable. Opportunities for moderate but sufficient success are as great in rural pursuits as in the great centers of industry, while the comforts and even luxuries that are now available in the country put it on a par with urban life, if not superior. The rural home, with its diversified production, will be restored. The farmer will be the power, the influence in the land."

"To get all there is to be gotten out of rural life, the farmer must keep in close touch with the world, should know and understand what is going on in the world, should understand the conventions and organizations of the social, commercial, and industrial world, should not isolate himself and become narrow, full of prejudices and unintelligent conceits, as those who live too closely by themselves are apt to become."

"Farmers must not allow any demagogue who promises everything, but has never performed anything, to influence them and guide them into all sorts of plausible but impractical reforms which are impossible of fulfillment and lead nowhere. Trust should rest with those who have demonstrated ability and honesty. Votes and influence should not be traded off for promises. Remember promises are for

something to be delivered in future but generally paid for in advance, and without anyone's guaranty except the promiser. Unless a man has an established reputation no one intrusts him with his valuables, therefore don't put into the hands of the untried the welfare of the community and the control of affairs either personal or public, the most valuable interests of the community."

"The day of the small but productive farm and small but prosperous farmer is coming, and with it will come a country of such prosperity, all having a sufficiency, as never was known."

SHIPPING NEWS

Heavy shipments of Egyptian cotton are coming to the United States and millions of dollars' worth have been landed at Boston and New York during the past few months. A tremendous cargo of this cotton is now being discharged at East Boston from the Leyland liner, Memphis, Capt. William Brown, brought from Manchester and Liverpool.

There were no arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today, partly due to the strike of fishermen and partly to adverse conditions on the fishing grounds. No prices were quoted. There were no arrivals at Gloucester.

Capt. William Forbes, of the fishing schooner Philip F. Manta, is fitting his vessel for rip and line fishing on the banks for codfish, and is expected to leave Boston in a few days. The steamer Lois H. Corkum, Capt. William Corkum, left East Boston today for a southern mackerel seining trip, the first vessel to go from Boston this year and the second from any New England port.

ARKANSAS SUFFRAGE LAW

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Unofficial legal opinions that the new law permitting women to vote in primary elections in the State would not be effective before next year because of the law requiring the holding of a poll tax receipt of the previous year as a voting requisite, have been displaced by later investigation. Attorney-General J. D. Arbuckle announced this week in an official opinion that he is convinced women may vote in 1917 primaries after June 8, the date the law becomes effective, providing they pay a penalty for not having been assessed and paid a poll tax in 1916.

Because the primary to nominate delegates for the Constitutional Convention, Nov. 26, will be held before the suffrage act becomes effective, women will have no choice in selecting delegates to the convention.

COUNCIL MAKES GOOD PROGRESS WITH THE BUDGET

Appropriations of 40 of the 97 Departments Are Disposed of in One Day

Cooperative work on the budget was shown yesterday afternoon when the Boston City Council, sitting in committee on appropriations, was able to dispose of the appropriations of 40 departments of the 97. The council was able to make this progress because the Mayor and the Finance Commission had agreed upon 80 per cent of the itemized appropriations.

In many instances yesterday the council granted appropriations approved by the Mayor, but disallowed by the Finance Commission. The fact that prices have risen for many commodities since the war involved this country had much to do with the leniency displayed by the councilmen. It is expected by the councilmen that they will be able to finish with the different departments today, so far as appropriations for supplies and materials are concerned. The pay roll appropriations are to be taken up tomorrow.

The Committee on Appropriations approved among other items yesterday one for \$50,000 for expenses of the city this summer in connection with the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Grand Lodge and reunion of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. About two score of other conventions and national meetings of one sort and another are also to be held in Boston this summer according to present plans.

The councilmen approved a transfer of \$30,000 from the reserve fund of \$442,992 to defray the expenses of the police listing of voters which was made necessary by the act passed recently by the Legislature. These reductions in the reserve fund will be offset partially by a \$20,000 transfer to the reserve fund from the Hospital Department, the trustees having decided not to expend this amount on the opening of the new west department in Roxbury.

It is agreed that later in the year a transfer from the fund of \$100,000 will have to be made to provide part of the money necessary to raise the pay of the city laborers from \$2.50 a day to \$3.

There was some discussion yesterday on the item of music in the parks. Councilmen Hagan and Ballantyne favored reducing this item from \$8800 to \$6000, but Councilman Ford objected and the roll call defeated the idea.

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Presents the Greatest Rug Values of the Year

Thousands of Dollars worth of standard weave Rugs purchased many months ago at about 25% less than the present market prices, makes this extraordinary event possible. Attractive patterns, rich colorings, finest qualities.

Fringed Wilton Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft.,
45.00
regularly 54.00

The patterns and colorings are particularly attractive. The fine quality yarns give maximum service.

Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft.,
28.50
regularly 37.50

A most remarkable value Seamless Rugs in excellent colors and designs; finished with a neat linen fringe.

EXTRA SPECIAL

Colonial Rag Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft.,
8.75
regularly 10.50

Pretty "hit-or-miss" patterns.

Inlaid Linoleums

5,000 yards
square yard **95c**

Inlaid Linoleums; six patterns; in tile and wood designs; specially priced for this sale.

Crex Porch Rugs

Sizes 3 x 6 to 9 x 12 ft.,
4.50 to 24.50

A splendid Rug for summer use.

Wool Art Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft.,
19.75

Plain Color reversible Rugs; suitable for all seasons of the year; in various colors; plain center with band border.

Pronounced Reductions

"McCREERY LINENS"

Famous for Quality

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths,
2x2 yards, regularly 3.75, **2.75**; 2x2½ yards, regularly 4.75, **3.75**; 2x3 yards, regularly 5.75, **4.75**
Napkins to match, 22x22 inches.....regularly 5.00, doz. **3.75**
600 Dozen Bleached Turkish Bath Towels; excellent quality.....regularly 3.75, doz. **2.65**
400 Dozen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; size 20x40 inch.....regularly 6.00, doz. **4.50**
500 Dozen Pure Linen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels—guest size; 15x22 inches.....regularly 4.00, doz. **2.90**
120 Dozen Imitation Filet Lace Scarfs with Irish linen center
18x36 inches, regularly 1.25, **90c**; 18x45 inches, regularly 1.50, **1.10**; 18x54 inches, reg. 1.75, **1.25**
200 Dozen Real Madeira Napkins—hand scalloped. Hand embroidered corners; size 13x13 inches, regularly 6.50, doz. **4.75**

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NEWARK—NEW JERSEY

New Summer Dresses at \$7.50



The low price we place on these pretty dresses ought to impress you with our supremacy in value-giving. Dress-makers charge as much as this for the making of dresses such as these alone.

Dresses of fancy figured voile with dainty organdie collars and silk girde belts which are easily removed. Newest skirts fashioned with shirring at hips; others with hip peplums, newest tucked collars and cuffs, lace and embroidery trimmed.

There are too many to describe, all in new and desirable colors.



NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL MARKET
FOR WOOL IS
DECIDEDLY DULL

Trade Awaiting Decision of the Government as to the Disposition of Supplies of Staple for Army and Navy Use

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

The local wool market is exceedingly quiet and is awaiting the developments of the Boston Wool Trade Association committee of five which went to Washington Monday night. The committee consisted of William E. Jones, Jacob F. Brown, Edwin Willcock, William R. Cordingley and Albert Elliott, who conferred with Government officials concerning the disposition of wools for Army and Navy requirements. A census of wools compiled showed that between 50,000,000 and 55,000,000 pounds of raw material were available. This inventory includes all consignments, the sale of these being controlled, as well as all wools in transit, also foreign wools on which advances have been received, chiefly including those purchased at the last London auction series just closed. The shrinkage on all grease wools was estimated as nearly as possible. The raw material national defense committee has as members, besides Jacob F. Brown, mentioned above, Bernard M. Baruch, Washington, D. C.; Joseph R. Grundy, Philadelphia; M. Wilson of Douglas, Wyo.; Hugh Campbell, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Hubert Silbermann of Chicago, with F. J. Hagenbarth of Utah, president of the National Wool Growers Association, as the chairman.

It is hoped that United States will accept the offer of the Boston dealers and the other associations as well, in their endeavor to be of service to the Government at this time. Philadelphia wool dealers are said to be in a position to supply mills with the raw material to cover their immediate needs. The action of the Boston association in fixing the price of wools according to quotations on April 2 should not be misjudged, for in the event of the Government not accepting this offer, prices will jump possibly even 25 per cent, and the Government would virtually be the loser because of the necessity of having wool for Army and Navy supplies. Under present conditions the dealers are refusing to make what would be a splendid profit for some, because they feel that the United States Government should not be handicapped by paying exorbitant prices. A report from the committee at Washington is expected soon, showing what action the Government has decided to take on this important issue.

The London wool auction series closed with prices very firm and in most cases showing an advance of 5 per cent over the previous sales. It is estimated that United States purchased in all 5000 bales, which is considerably more than the trade here expected would be bought on account of the much higher landed cost of such goods over prices prevailing in the United States market. There is a question in the minds of many as to whether these sales will be continued by the British Government and also as to whether United States will be allowed to make direct purchases of Australian wools in the Australian market itself. It will be some time before these questions can be fully answered.

Since it takes about 15 pounds of wool for the army equipment of one man, the amount of yardage of cloth needed for an army such as United States intends raising may be roughly estimated. For 1,000,000 men about 30,000,000 yards of goods would be needed. Western growers have had an unusually long and trying winter and therefore as much as possible against losses. All are looking forward to the coming crop to help out depleted supplies, but this will not be ready for use by mills until fall. The single State of Utah supplies the eastern part of the United States with about 10,000,000 pounds of wool each year.

The top makers are ahead on their contracts, so that the spinners are well supplied with tops. Shoddy or waste material will be more popular when other supplies are comparatively exhausted. The worsted mills cannot use the shoddy to advantage, of course, but the woolen mills can.

If a better understanding comes about between capital and labor through a state of war existing, as has been experienced in England, it will mean a decided advantage for the entire trade.

An important meeting is scheduled to be held in Philadelphia, next Tuesday, April 17, to consider the question of establishing the auction sales of wool in that city. This does not mean necessarily that such a plan will or can be put into effect to advantage, but it does seem worth while to give the plan careful consideration.

The carpet wools trade has had a quiet week and business in the men's wear market and dress goods trade has also been of small proportion. What general trading was done before the resolutions of the Boston dealers went into effect was on wools suitable for Government purposes. The Boston dealers have shown that they are not only ready to give of wool, but also of money and of time for service of any sort that is most needed.

SECURITY FOR
NEW SHAWMUT
COMPANY BONDS

Serial Issue of \$1,200,000 of Steamship Concern Has Two Latest Freighters Behind Them

Two latest type steel freighters of 10,000 tons deadweight each, secure the \$1,200,000 serial bond issue of Shawmut Steamship Company. The vessels are now building at Sun Shipbuilding Company yards, for completion early next year, with heavy bond against delay or non-fulfillment.

In all, the company has five vessels laid down, of about 44,500 aggregate tonnage, and earnings of \$5 net a ton a month would indicate an annual net profit of \$2,670,000. Considering that many vessels have in one year earned their purchase price of \$80 to \$100 a ton, this \$5 monthly (or \$60 a year) profit seems conservative. An indication of the proportionate security behind these bonds is given in the fact that the vessels would realize enough to liquidate the bonds even if sold at the abnormally depressed prices prevailing before the inception of war—around \$60 a ton.

Other than these bonds, the company had, on Sept. 30 last, total indebtedness of only \$67,384, against which it showed total assets of \$2,959,000. Nine months' profits to that date were \$1,363,703. Earnings of the full fleet are estimated, on the basis of the depressed rates immediately prior to the war, at \$798,725 after all charges except bond interest and retirement. This is more than four times the bond interest and annual proportion of retirement.

There is, however, little prospect of such rates and tonnage prices prevailing again for years to come, marine experts are unanimous that \$150 a ton is too conservative a value for after-the-war tonnage.

Heavy losses of mercantile ships throughout the war, the cessation of large-scale shipbuilding abroad, the overcrowding of United States yards for some years to come with naval construction, and the heavy wear and tear on present mercantile ships which will be drafted into Army and Navy service, all make it likely that tonnage price will not drop measurably.

SECURITIES ARE
SOLD AT AUCTION

The following named securities were sold at public auction today: Eight Great Falls Manufacturing Co. 215, up 6½; 30 Pere Marquette Railroad, prior preferred 6½; 10 Sullivan Machinery Company 150; five Lawrence Gas Company 101½, up 3½; five National Shawmut Bank 198½, up 8½; 10 Bigelow-Hartford preferred 106½, up ½; 16 Lawrence Duck Company 95, unchanged; 10 Providence & Worcester Railroad 186, off 4; five Concord & Montreal class 4 98, off 2; 10 Montpelier-Barre Light & Power 10, up 3½; seven First National Bank, Boston, 420, off 8½.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 11

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Frank K. Gilbert; U. S. Buffalo—P. J. Fox of George W. Farnham & Co.; Adams.

Cincinnati—J. M. A. Olsson; U. S. Chicago—Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn.

Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Company; Thorndike.

Cincinnati—J. M. Selzer; Essex.

Havana—Cuba—E. E. Foss of Pons & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Havana, Cuba—Juan Maguina; U. S. Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.

New York—M. Van Baalen; U. S. New York—J. Cramer; U. S. New York—L. L. Crandall; U. S. New York—N. Weiss of J. Cohen & Son; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams & Co.; 113 Lincoln St. Philadelphia—F. H. Jantzen; U. S. Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.

Philadelphia—John A. Steinbrucker; U. S. Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Philadelphia—F. O. Thacher of Thacher & Co.; U. S.

Puerto Rico—M. P. Perez; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Portela; U. S. Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.

Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleichman & Co.; U. S.

San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.

St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of Peterman & Son; U. S.

Youngstown, O.—L. Netzer; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—F. L. Rodgers of Dunn McCarthy & Co.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Current foreign exchange rates are: Guilders, 41 for checks; later the rate shaded slightly; checks 40½. Demand sterling, 4.75½; checks 4.76½. 60-day bills nominally 4.72 and 90 days 4.70. Franc, cables 5.70; checks 5.71. Lire, cables 7.00; checks 7.10. Ruble cables 28.85; checks 28.75.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 73½c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36½d, unchanged.

EARNINGS AND
DIVIDENDS OF
PIPE LINES

Oil Men Do Not Believe Volume of Earnings of 1916 Can Be Exceeded to Any Big Extent—Regarded Common Carriers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On the basis of their dividends eastern pipe line companies appear somewhat attractive to investors. That these companies in 1916 showed earnings moderately in excess of their dividends, with one exception, has created a better opinion of their quality as an investment than has prevailed since the companies were forced to put lower rates into effect a few years ago.

But the high income return of these companies generally still indicates that the best class of oil stock investors has not been attracted by high dividend return, and that one year of good business has not established the permanency of their present dividends.

From present indications earnings of these companies in current year will make as good a showing as in 1916, but judging from the prosperity of the oil industry at present, it is unlikely, in the viewpoint of oil men, that the bulk of business of eastern oil carriers ever will exceed to any great extent their volume in 1916 and in the current year. In the next period of depression in the oil industry, which periods come with regularity, oil men say, the question of stability of present pipe line dividends probably again will come up.

This limiting of pipe line companies' future is mainly attributable to their operation under Government regulation following the decree of the Supreme Court in June, 1914, making the lines common carriers. This decree had the effect of causing a drastic cut in rates all over the country. Prairie Pipe Line Company was forced to put into effect a rate on transcontinental shipments which would meet the water rate from Gulf ports. Under these conditions it is hard to see how earnings of pipe line companies can be increased beyond present capacity of the lines unless rates can be readjusted.

The record of the eastern companies last year appears in the following table:

	Earn-Div-Book	Present	Approx
Buckeye	20.8%	16%	\$88 109 7.3%
Crescent	6.4	6	56 38 8
Cumberland	17.9	5	125 150 3.3
Eureka	36.4	34	191 215 11
Indiana	26	24	74 105 11
Nat Trans.	19	4	19 17 8
N Y Trans.	26.7	18	210 205 8
Northern	15	10	117 105 8
Southern	23.5	24	125 205 11
S W Penn.	13	12	130 312 10

The showing of Northern Pipe Line Company last year was notably good. This was the one company which did not cut its dividend in general reduction a few years ago, and last year it earned 15 per cent and paid 10 per cent.

ASSOCIATED DRY
GOODS' AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Action of Associated Dry Goods concern directors in declaring initial dividend at rate of 6 per cent on first preferred merely anticipates by three months the period when dividends on that issue shall begin to accumulate, and to a certain extent indicates the dividend policy.

Earnings for half year ended Dec. 31, 1916, as shown in report just published, were more than sufficient to meet dividend requirements on both classes of preferred, but it is apparently the intention to conserve these as far as possible.

Earnings since the date of the report, or for first three months of 1917, it may be considered practically certain, were as large or larger proportionately than in the period covered by the report, as reports from the dry goods trade show great prosperity.

COOPERATION IN
THE WOOL TRADE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A committee of the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association which has returned from Boston reports that after conferring with Boston wool dealers an agreement has been reached whereby both associations will cease all trading in wools, in order to prevent any advance in price. It is understood, however, that their efforts to get the Boston wool dealers to agree to turn wool stocks over to the Government at a price to be fixed by Federal officials were unavailing. The Boston interests favored fixing the prices as of April 2, but the Philadelphia dealers sought fixing of prices by Federal officials.

STEEL'S ORDERS
GAIN FAVORABLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gain of 134.947 tons in unfilled orders of United States Steel Corporation in March can be regarded as favorable when the fact is taken into consideration that shipments were much heavier than in either January or February. Then again the books have been congested with orders for months and thousands of tons of prospective business have been turned away. March statement established another new high record in unfilled orders of United States Steel, surpassing the previous high record of Feb. 28, 1917.

RECONSTRUCTION
OF UNION SWITCH
& SIGNAL PLANT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Reconstruction of the Union Switch & Signal Company's plant at Swissvale, which was completely destroyed by fire about two months ago, has been retarded by inclement weather. The company has been unable to complete its work in clearing away the wreckage of warped iron and machines, but expects to do so in a few days. Then work on the new building will be started at once.

All of the machinery to replace that destroyed by the fire has been purchased and is now ready to be moved into the building. An official of the company said that the plant will not be ready to resume operations, however, for at least eight months.

Turning out order has not been materially interfered with because of the fire, for this is being done in a half dozen different plants outside of those of the Westinghouse interests, extended through the courtesy of other industrial companies in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Union Switch & Signal will not find it necessary to resort to additional capital or do new financing of any kind because of the reconstruction of the new plant. An official explains that the company got enough insurance money to take care of all this construction expense.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MAGNOLIA
PETROLEUM CO.

Magnolia Petroleum Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Total profit	\$14,215,198	\$3,928,188
Deprec	2,888,883	1,248,157
Bond int	786,653	551,706
Other deduc	320,898	453,696
Balance	\$9,820,754	\$1,674,629
Dividends	1,200,000	861,118
Surplus	\$8,620,754	\$813,511

*After deducting operating expenses, 12¢ per share earned on 17,608 shares of capital stock. Dividends for 1917 at rate of 6¢ per annum were provided for out of 1916 earnings, the above amount being set aside for this purpose. Company paid cash dividends of 6¢ in 1916 and 4¢ in 1915, a stock dividend of 100% on March 1, 1914, and a stock dividend of 25% on Jan. 5, 1915.

NATIONAL CONDUIT
& CABLE AFFAIRS

The National Conduit & Cable Company, which has just been refinanced, had on March 1 unfilled orders totaling more than \$17,000,000, or equal to eight months' operations at the present rate. This means gross business at the annual rate of \$25,500,000 for a company which was started 30 years ago with \$4000 capital.

The National Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., is being incorporated to take over the National Conduit & Cable Company, the National Brass & Copper Tube Company and the New York & Hastings Steamboat Company. The net profits of these concerns for the 1916 year were \$3,393,227, while for the months of January and February this year net income totaled \$1,183,637. After a full year's interest on the \$5,000,000 6 per cent bonds, but without sinking fund deductions, the two months' profits were equal to \$3.50 a share on the 250,000 shares. Profits may not persist at this rate throughout the year, but may exceed \$4,000,000 for the 12 months.

DIVIDENDS

The German-American Sugar Company has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent.

The Sapulpa Refining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable May 1.

Illinois Central Railroad declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable June 1 to stock of record May 4.

F. W. Woolworth Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common, payable June 4 to stock of record May 1.

Nash Motors Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Public Service Investment Co. has declared quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

Kerr Lake Mining Co. declared usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on its stock, payable June 15, to holders of record June 1.

Keystone Telephone Company declared regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Quarterly dividend of \$2 a share has been declared by Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton, payable May 1, 1917, to stock of record April 16.

The directors of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., have declared a usual eight-weekly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 23 to holders of record April 16.

Burns Brothers have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20, and a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, increasing the annual rate from 5 to 6 per cent, payable May 31 to stock of record May 21; also a stock dividend of one share to each 100 shares of common held on May 21, to be delivered on May 31.

CHINO COPPER REPORT

The annual report of Chino Copper for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows total net profits of \$12,843,161, equivalent to \$14.76 a share, compared with \$9,913,938, or \$7.95 a share earned in 1915, and \$3.70 a share earned in 1914.

YEAR'S REPORT
OF DELAWARE &
HUDSON ROAD

Returns for Year Unfavorably Compare With Those of the Preceding Twelve Months—Expenses Are Much Larger

Comparative income account of the Delaware & Hudson Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last is:

	1916	1915
Gross revenue	\$15,758,765	\$15,860,676
Gross expenses	15,020,372	14,616,708
Net revenue	738,393	1,243,970
Taxes accrued	615,090	467,932
Operating income	123,303	776,037
Divs and interest	704,249	704,763
Gross income	827,552	1,480,800

Net income carried to Railroad Department

	1916	1915
Gross operating revenue	\$26,424,426	\$23,787,519
Gross operating expenses	18,111,095	14,823,626
Net operating revenue	8,313,331	8,963,893
Taxes accrued	766,453	680,119
Operating income	7,546,878	8,283,774
Other income	404,114	1,073,064
Gross income	8,150,992	9,356,838
Total deductions	4,832,346	4,840,862
Net income	3,318,646	4,515,976
Deficit	7,825	74,755
Net income carried to Genl. profit-loss	4,158,372	6,071,440
Equals on capital	9.78%	14.28%
Profit-loss surplus	21,046,651	20,711,162

President Loree says in part: The so-called "full-crew" laws, in effect in Pennsylvania since July 15, 1911, and in New York since Sept. 1, 1913, added \$172,859 to operating expenses without any service to public or company. Total statute-compelled waste from these laws was, to Dec. 31, 1916, \$612,321. Although supposed relation to safety is the sole excuse for those laws, barely 2 per cent of total casualties on railroads could be even remotely affected by number of men in train crews.

Commerce commission has reported average par value of securities outstanding against each mile of the American system, the most efficient railway agency anywhere, as of June 30, 1914, as \$66.631. This ought to be compared with following figures based on data in latest available issue—1915—or Archiv für Eisenbahnen:

	Miles represented	Average capitalization per mile
Railways of England	23,436	\$294,805
Belgium	2,705	199,805
France	25,236	162,778
Switzerland	3,055	138,694
Italy	8,899	130,041
Austria	14,216	128,949
Germany	38,155	126,099
Russia	41,811	87,990
Netherlands	1,653	86,787
Spain	9,076	83,448
Hungary	13,332	74,557
Average		136,779

Railway difficulties have been enhanced by the labor situation. The year 1916 was a most inopportune time for reduction of effort of any section of productive labor, in view of the substantial cessation of normal immigration and extraordinary demands for export trade, yet the whole anthracite industry suffered a change from nine-hour to eight-hour day and effort was reduced in similar manner in other industries. Scramble of manufacturers of munitions for materials has been paralleled by their scramble, and that of steel manufacturers, for labor; both having sent out emissaries who successfully solicited many employees of railways and mines. Efforts to relieve traffic situation by embargo of certain movements were not sufficient because restriction of movement by one route usually resulted merely in diversion to another until congestion of the latter resulted.

Changed attitude of investors toward railways, and industries not subject to legislative regulation of prices is indicated by comparisons of average prices of 20 railroad stocks with 20 industrial stocks. The comparisons which follow show highest averages in the years given, those for 1917 being average for Jan. 3, which were higher than any subsequently attained:

	Average prices	20	20	20	20
Year	rail-indus-	rail-indus-	rail-indus-	rail-indus-	rail-indus-
1902	\$129.36	\$68.44	100.00	100.00	100.00
1911	123.86	87.18	95.75	127.35	127.35
1917	105.78	99.18	81.76	144.92	144.92

While railways stocks have declined 13.24 per cent of market value, industrial stocks have advanced 44.92 per cent.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD
DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of Sloss-Sheffield, steel concern, are scheduled to meet Friday, but as some directors, including President Catchings, are out of town, it is possible that discussion of dividend action will be postponed until next week. It is understood that certain new interests of board are opposed to continuation of 6 per cent rate on the common stock. On other hand, some of the older members of the board are becoming more strongly in favor of continuing payment. It will probably be necessary to await discussion at the meeting before the dividend policy is determined.

PACIFIC GAS EARNINGS

	1917	1916
Earnings of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for February and two months compare:		
February	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$1,625,814	\$1,600,035
Net income	646,188	726,765
Surplus	176,861	230,378
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	3,399,379	3,562,748
Operating revenue	1,432,885	1,631,813
Surplus	504,021	728,450

NATIONAL BANKS'
RESERVES MAKE
A NEW RECORD

Big Increases Are Also Shown in Total Resources, Deposits, Loans and Discounts

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comptroller Williams says that at last call, March 5, 1917, reserves of national banks were \$2,642,000,000, a new record by \$169,000,000.

Excess or surplus reserve, beyond amount required by law, was \$1,109,000,000, being \$92,000,000 more than ever before, largest surplus reserve previously held having been \$1,017,000,000, Nov. 17, 1916.

Total resources March 5, 1917, were \$16,979,000,000, exceeding by \$445,000,000 the last call, Dec. 27, 1916, and \$2,140,000,000 more than in March a year ago.

Total deposits March 5, 1917, aggregated \$12,957,000,000, exceeding by \$469,000,000 the greatest previously reached, and an increase of \$692,000,000 over Dec. 27, 1916, and of \$2,166,000,000 over March 7, 1916. Of this \$692,000,000 increase, \$271,000,000 was in individual deposits and \$421,000,000 in deposits from other banks.

Loans and discounts March 5, 1917, were \$8,712,000,000, an increase since Dec. 27 last of \$372,000,000, and \$1,222,000,000 more than on March 7, 1916. Loans by national banks March 5, 1917, directly secured by warehouse receipts for cotton, were \$92,000,000. This compared with \$44,000,000 June 30, 1916, and \$48,000,000 Sept. 12, 1916. The above figures are exclusive of other loans by national banks on cotton, not secured directly by warehouse receipts.

Specie, specie certificates and balance on hand with federal reserve banks March 5, 1917, amounted to \$1,456,000,000, an increase since Dec. 27, 1916, of \$72,000,000, and since March 7, 1916, of \$316,000,000.

Borrowed money, as represented by bills payable and rediscounts March 5, 1917, was only \$69,000,000, a reduction from Dec. 27, 1916, of \$20,000,000, and an increase over March 7 a year ago of \$7,000,000.

United States bonds owned amounted to \$714,000,000 March 5, 1917, a reduction from Dec. 27 last of \$2,000,000, and a decline of \$39,000,000 from March 7, 1916.

Bonds other than United States bonds March 5, 1917, amounted to \$1,770,000,000, an increase of \$44,000,0

REVIEW OF WORK OF THE WORLD'S Y. W. C. A. IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An interesting review of the work done during the war by the World's Young Women's Christian Association is contributed to the International Woman Suffrage News (Jus Suffragii) by E. I. M. Boyd, M. A. The article states that the association, which has a membership of at least 780,000 young women and has branches in 930 countries, has rendered an enormous amount of international service during the war. In the countries where the actual fighting has taken place the association has been very greatly affected. For instance, it is believed that in Syria and Asia Minor well-established branches among the Armenians and Christians have been entirely wiped out, and in other countries, such as Belgium, well-attended meetings have been reduced to small gatherings of groups of girls, held in cellars. Much gratitude has, however, been expressed for the relief given.

In Paris the association has this winter made a special effort on behalf of the 200 to 300 English-speaking women and girls who are there on business connected with the war. A restaurant is to be opened for them with rest rooms adjoining, to be run on democratic lines. In Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries the association states the article has been specially active on behalf of refugees and repatriated individuals and families. The wonderful organizations of the Amies de la Jeune Fille and the Dardanelles expedition, both closely allied with the Y. W. C. A., and in many places served by the same workers, have brought all their resources into play. Also the holiday homes of the Y. W. C. A. in Germany were largely employed in cooperation with the Government in housing and giving instruction in domestic science to the refugees from the eastern provinces, who flocked in thousands towards Berlin, especially at the beginning of the war.

In Great Britain the war has inaugurated social service in the Y. W. C. A., which marks a new period in its history. For, just as the Y. M. C. A. has so greatly served the interests of soldiers in the training camps and out at the front, the Y. W. C. A. has undertaken to provide for the welfare of women munition workers. At the request of the Government an entirely new department has been added to the other well-known activities of the association, and by the war it has gained a new place in the world of industrial women. Thousands of young women have been getting their meals day by day in Y. W. C. A. canteens, hundreds are using its hostels and huts, and some of the leaders of the British National Council have spent practically their whole time and energy finding funds and staff for this new work. Similar departments have also been taken by the Y. W. C. A. in Australia, among the munition workers of Melbourne more especially, and in Canada a War Purpose Committee is tackling the same problem.

Urgent appeals have been received from India for clubs to be started by the association for Indian women in different parts of India, not only in the special communities which have hitherto been served by it. When the Indian troops landed in Marseilles, it has been truly said that a new era dawned for Indian women. They were brought into personal contact with Europe as never before, and hundreds, even thousands, of them have joined in making garments for soldiers and equipment for war hospitals. Work among these women requires a knowledge of Indian languages and the utmost adaptability and sympathy, but should prove of immense value. The article concludes with an appeal for funds and also for helpers, for whom training schools are provided in New York and London for the work.

SIGNIFICANCE TO ENTENTE OF FALL OF BAGDAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Temps devoted a leading article to the significance of the fall of Bagdad.

It is a great military and political event, it wrote; the just reward of the silent tenacity of the English who, resuming the enterprise, have labored unostentatiously for six months at averting the check they received at Kut-el-Amara. "The revenge taken is brilliant, and it will make a great impression in Germany. Bagdad, indeed, held a place in the dreams of our opponents that facts seemed to justify. Berlin-Bagdad-Antwerp-Bagdad, as a Bavarian Deputy had it the other day—was the symbol of all the German hopes, and but for the war it would undoubtedly have crowned the reign of Wilhelm II. Of all the deceptions that the initial plan of the Germans has encountered, this is the most grave. For it is toward the Near East that the hopes broken on the Marne, on the Iser and at Verdun have turned. For the first time for long months the Entente has carried the war into the enemy's camp.

A series of errors on the part of the French and English had prepared the pacific success which seemed promised to Germany in 1914. When the history of the Turkish railways comes to be written the inadequacy of our diplomacy will be measured. At the time when M. Paul Cambon was Ambassador in Turkey the solution of the Bagdad railway was for a moment in his hands. Neither our Government nor our finance contrived to profit of the fact, and then the undertaking was launched we participated in it in the pitiable guise of subordinate, subscribing our money as usual, but deprived of all material or moral profit. During the years that followed blunders continued to be made. The

Franco-British agreement of 1908, with a view to the concession of a line from Homs to Tripoli, which would have rendered it possible either to compete with the Germans, or to resume efficacious negotiations with them under the threat of such competition, was abandoned less than two years after it was signed, and that a fact more incredible still—in favor of a hybrid program for a railway system that would have given Turkish Armenia a net of strategic railways designed to prevent a Russian advance.

Germany thus had the upper hand in 1914. In this direction, as in many others, it would have been sufficient for her to let matters take their course; she preferred to declare war. That war, for her, was summed up in a single formula; the rapid destruction of the enemy in the west so as to permit of a rapid turn upon the enemy in the east, and a triumphal dictator's peace. This plan was nearly realized in every particular; but almost on the verge of success Germany was checked by the recovery on the Marne, and hurled herself in vain for six weeks against the resistance offered on the Iser. The plan of domination in the west had failed, and it was on the eastern basis that the edifice of pan-German supremacy was henceforth to be erected.

The military situation of the Entente, on the one hand, and the weakness of its policy on the other have served that great design since 1915. After the alarms of 1914, and in view of the mediocre means available, there was hesitation during the first months of the war at entering on a large scale upon the battlefield in the Near East, and when it was decided to do so, the time chosen was not propitious. The Dardanelles expedition was a characteristic failure. The three Balkan or Danubian peoples fighting on our side, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania, were invaded one after another. Greece, which was the necessary base for the Salonika expedition, was abandoned to the Germanophile caprices of its king. In the midst of this series of resounding disclosures the British expedition, which was progressing slowly and modestly in Mesopotamia, was overlooked; as matters have turned out, however, it is the first to reach the goal. The Germans, who so gladly invoke the war map in their favor, are going to begin to comprehend that it may be modified in ours. England, once mistress of Bagdad, did not give it up, and when peace comes and Germany wants to reopen the outlet she has prepared for the past 20 years she will have to pay. The Entente holds this time a pledge of the first importance, and it is for the Entente to see that it is made the most of.

Numerous possibilities, in fact, are opening up in Asia. The Russians in Persia and Armenia are still a long way away from the English; but in view of the condition of the Turkish army the intervening stages may perhaps be covered more quickly than is expected. Arabia constitutes a second base of operations which it is in our power to develop. Egypt is a third, and there is no reason why a converging movement from four directions should not be contemplated, which, if crowned with success, would overthrow Turkey, and above all deprive Germany of necessary supplies. The organization of such an advance will mean the beginning of the end for the Committee of Union and Progress.

Events, concluded the Temps, will be what men make them, and hard experience has taught us to moderate hopes that seemed most legitimate. Nevertheless the taking of Bagdad introduces a new element into the world problem both from the point of view of the war, and of peace. It is a great success of which our faithful allies may justly be proud.

TIMBER SUPPLIES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—With a view to considering how imports of timber could be restricted to save tonnage a special meeting of landowners and timber growers was convened recently by the English Forestry Association. Maj. G. L. Courthope, M. P., presided, and introduced Maj. Sir Bamfylde Fuller, Director of Timber Supplies.

In his address Sir Bamfylde Fuller said that what was aimed at was the restriction of timber imports which amounted to 6,000,000 tons, and if they could cut that tonnage down in favor of food and materials for munitions they would be doing good service. As there were only four or five months' supplies left, and they desired to make the stocks last longer, he asked those present to go back as missionaries and lend their influence against indiscriminate and extravagant use of timber. Reinforced concrete, he said, must be employed instead. Packing cases must be dispensed with as much as possible; any waste of timber at the present time would be a scandal.

Continuing, Sir Bamfylde Fuller said that the army wasted most timber; the most stringent steps, however, were now being taken to reduce it. Between 12,000 and 14,000 men, he stated, would be required to produce sufficient pit props to meet the country's needs, and for other purposes between 60,000 and 70,000 men would be required. To secure that labor they were importing white labor from other countries, and especially from the Overseas Dominions. The work of cutting would be supervised by trained forestry experts, who would act as officers. There would be an advisory committee, representing landowners' interests, and he assured the meeting they were not going to make a desert of "this green and pleasant land." Much was hoped from private enterprise in increasing the supply of timber, and he had secured the exemption of all men engaged in timber cutting and transport who were over 25 and not in Class A.

Mr. Harling Turner, Agricultural Director of National Service, said they

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would try to supply 10,000 men for the use of those dealing with timber. While his department could not find expert foresters, those at the meeting could do so, and he proposed that they should train the unskilled men supplied by the National Service Department. He also proposed that during their period of training the minimum wage of 25¢ should be paid and afterwards piecework wages, or else the local rates for similar work.

MINERS' WAGES PLEDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An important statement has been made by Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, as to a decision come to by the Board of Trade as a result of the negotiations which took place recently between the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and the president of the board. A pledge, Mr. Smillie announced, had been given that no reduction of general wages would be made in any of the conciliation board areas, until any question of a proposed reduction had been considered by the Coal Control Board, the Board of Trade, and eventually by the Miners' Federation. This practically amounts to a pledge that no reduction in miners' wages will take place while the coal of living remains at the present high level.

SOUTH WALES COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—At the annual meeting of the South Wales Coalowners' Association held in Cardiff the coal output for 1916 was stated to be 43,527,000 tons. The output for this year is estimated at 45,259,000 tons.

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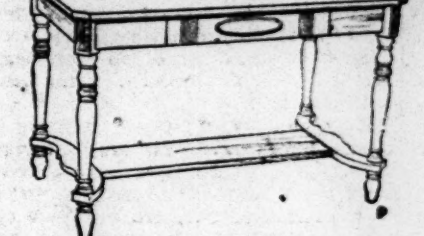
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EDUCATION

Reducing Illiteracy in Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Can you imagine 10,000 people, from 20 years old to 70 odd, bending their backs every night over reading, writing and arithmetic? If you can, you will realize something of what is going on in the 1200 moonlight schools of Kentucky.

These schools were established two years ago through the efforts of Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, for whom was created the position of president of the Kentucky Illiteracy Society. It is

more noteworthy the moonlight school idea was introduced only last November. The moonlight school redeemed Leslie County last year. Until 1916 Leslie ranked as the most illiterate county in Kentucky. One teacher, Grover Sizemore, alone taught 60 persons to read and write. Aside from the 800 accounted for in reports, it is estimated that over 200 mastered their lessons.

Clay County now has six school trustees who have been taught to read

ment for them to attend. The weather has been counted as naught. One hundred of the number named learned to spell and write their names and to read the Bible at home. Volunteer teachers and their children were the tutors. In scores of cases the pupils carried their babies in their arms to the schoolhouses.

Cumberland County had a "moonlight school fair." Five hundred people were active participants. The contestants were divided into three classes, one for people under 30, one

of new subscribers to his paper learned to read in the moonlight schools.

Incorporated in the report of C. R. Payne, illiteracy agent of Cumberland County, is the following: "Henry J. Allen sat in a country schoolhouse in Cumberland County and saw a class of 26 stand in a row, among the number a man of 59 years, his wife and three grown children, all of whom had learned to read and write in 12 nights. When this man spelled without mis-

Instruction in Vernacular in India

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India.

CALCUTTA, India.—It is clear that Lord Chelmsford, the new Viceroy of India, takes a deep interest in educational matters, an interest so deep that he is not afraid to discuss any subject connected with education, no matter how controversial it may become. The striking speech which he delivered at Christmas time at the convocation of the University of Calcutta was the first indication he gave of his keen educational bias, and he has just given another in opening the educational conference at Delhi. Addressing the directors of public instruction assembled from all the provinces in India, His Excellency traversed the whole field of education in India, dealing with the subject in a way which fully bore out his statement that he had been interested in it for many years.

After discussing primary education, technical training, etc., Lord Chelmsford turned to the question of imparting instruction in the vernacular rather than in English. "I am fully aware," he said, "that it is highly controversial and that it has more than once been the subject of discussion, but it lies so deep in the foundations of our education that I think it well to bring the matter forward, especially at a time when our task is, as I have said, to examine and consolidate our education. . . . We rely on English as the medium of our higher instruction. This is due mainly to the fact that English is the passport to employment, and that vernacular textbooks are not available, but the consequence is obvious. Students endeavor to grapple with abstract subjects through the medium of a foreign tongue, and in many cases through their mediocre acquaintance with that tongue have perforce to memorize their textbooks. We criticize adversely this tendency to memorize, but to my mind it reflects credit on the zeal of the students, who, rather than abandon their quest for knowledge, commit to memory whole pages, nay, whole books which they understand but imperfectly. This is, of course, a travesty on education."

"I would ask you," continued the Viceroy, "and I ask myself as a university man, how should we have fared in our education if it had been wholly through the medium of a foreign tongue? I doubt whether we would have abandoned the attempt in despair, and I am lost in admiration for the grit of those boys who make a gallant attempt to surmount the difficulties imposed upon them by a vicious system. The remedy seems to me to lie in one of two directions. Either we must teach in the vernacular as long as we can, and put off to the latest possible moment the use of English as a medium of instruction, or we must concentrate our attention more closely on the teaching of English. Or can any middle course be proposed which is on sound educational lines?"

It remains to be seen what action the directors of public instruction will take upon these proposals, and whether, if they do take any, they will carry educated opinion with them. In the eyes of many people English stands for progress and enlightenment, and the vernacular has been deliberately neglected.

Unrest in British Teaching Profession

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent.

LONDON, England.—In the last few months there has been a spontaneous movement in the ranks of teachers in English public elementary schools, nearly approaching to an insurrection. This dissatisfaction, as has previously been mentioned, is due to salaries that are, in many cases, insufficient to meet the present greatly increased cost of living. So pronounced has become this feeling among members of the National Union of Teachers that their executive was urged to arrange for a special salaries conference during the last Christmas holidays. This proposal was met by the executive in what appeared at the time to be a reasonable way, namely, by the offer of every facility for a discussion of salaries at the Easter meeting. But meanwhile the Board of Trade gave notice of such a general increase in the cost of railroad traveling as made it necessary to abandon the annual gathering in the forthcoming vacation, and thus all opportunity of publicly stating their grievances seemed to be denied to these teachers as a body. Thereupon, taking the bit between their teeth, some of the more adventurous members called an unofficial meeting at Birmingham, toward the end of the Christmas holidays.

More than 40,000 members (out of a total of 94,000 in the union) were represented on this occasion, the total number of delegates present falling little short of 150. A large number of local associations, unable to send representatives owing to the short notice, forwarded a "card-vote" entirely in favor of the resolutions on the agenda paper. During a debate lasting nearly five hours, only one point of order was raised, and all the circumstances point to a remarkable degree of unanimity among those present. One of the principal resolutions was to the effect that the scales of salaries recognized by the union should be made obligatory by the Board of Education upon all local education authorities, and it was further agreed that in the event of the Government failing to comply with the demands of the National Union of Teachers, its executive should be called upon "to formulate strong measures." What such measures should be is partly indicated by an addition to the last resolution urging that the sustentation fund of the union should be quickly increased until it amounted to a quarter of a million pounds.

It is this last motion, as amended, that reveals the temper of the Birmingham meeting, for in all fairness to the executive it must be pointed out that that committee had already approached the Board of Education in regard to the scale of salaries. The nature of the "strong measures" which the advanced party in the union ask for has been indicated by one of the deputations from Birmingham, which met the executive at headquarters. He said that teachers should take a lesson from the miners, the cotton operatives, the engineers and the railway people, but the first thing they had to do was to build up a sustentation fund. The

National Union of Teachers would be materially strengthened if affiliated with labor. That this was not only the opinion of one member, is shown by the definite request of the deputations for "affiliation with the national and local labor organizations." The weapon that the Birmingham meeting asks for is the strike.

Another sign of the times is the crowded meeting of London teachers called to discuss the proposals for a war bonus which had already been brought before the London County Council, but which had been deferred for future consideration. At this gathering it was declared "that the great majority of London teachers are excluded from benefits under the new scheme, as well as under the three previous war bonus schemes; (2) that the amounts offered are utterly inadequate, even as a contribution toward the increased cost of living; (3) that the method of grant (by a personal interview with a tribunal) is even more objectionable than the institutional form issued in connection with former war bonus grants. This meeting, therefore, refused to accept the new war bonus proposals as being in any sense a satisfactory answer to the teachers' petition." It is significant that the meeting did not pass this motion until it had added the words "and regards it as a studied insult to the teaching profession."

The comment of the general secretary of the National Union of Teachers (Sir James Yoxall, M. P.) upon this resolution contains the following passages: "The threatened strike of London school teachers for a living wage reflects the condition of grave unrest which exists among the teaching profession throughout the country. There is indeed a probability of a general strike of teachers if something is not done very soon to mitigate the acute hardships which they are suffering owing to the enormous rise in the cost of living. They have been driven into a state of rebellion which can only end in the paralysis of the educational work of the country and the closing of the majority of schools." Sir James adds, "The great famine in teachers that will shortly face the educational authorities in this country is more a consequence of the conditions of employment of the teachers than it is the result of the war."

England thus has to face two separate, though related difficulties in regard to school staffs, a deficiency of supply and a present body of teachers dissatisfied to the point of insurrection. The present Minister of Education must shortly deal with both problems, but his attitude in regard to a general increase of salaries is already clear from the following answer which he has given to a question in the House of Commons: "I hope to deal with the question of educational finance in a manner which will render special grants in aid of war bonus unnecessary. If I am not fortunate enough to obtain the consent of Parliament to my proposal, it may be taken for granted that such assistance in aid of war bonus will be available in England and Wales as well as Scotland, although it is possible it will not be distributed in the same manner."

Moonlight Mountain School

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

her duty to see that these schools are conducted free of charge to the pupils. Her motto is "No illiteracy in Kentucky by 1920." Through the mountainous sections of the State, east and west—and there are 13,000 square miles of them—little or nothing had been done until recently to educate the thousands of people who inhabit them. Now there are growing numbers of day schools for the children and "moonlight" or evening schools for adults. The day or public school teachers have given gladly of their time and the work has achieved wonders.

From every county in which these moonlight schools are being conducted come reports that they are more than achieving their object. Five hundred people in Cumberland County have learned to read and write in the schools conducted there; 800 are reported from Leslie County, 667 in Clay County, 150 in Owen County, 100 in Warren County. Reports of the same tenor are expected from Lewis, Pike, Knox, Graves, Callaway, McLean, Lyon and other hill counties. In several counties where numbers are the

and write in the last three years. They are proud to be called "moonlighters," and are zealous supporters of the unique institution. And this brings the story of an extraordinary feature of a celebration recently held there because of the achievements made at the schools. It was the spelling match, and the last of the contests, the others having been in reading, writing and ciphering. The spelling bee attracted the most attention of all. Finally it became a duel of experts. "Aunt" Patience Lunsford, aged 72, the oldest pupil in the county, stood up against "Uncle" Ed Silvers, aged 69. "Aunt" Patience finally lost on the word "deceive," having spelled it with an "i" instead of an "e."

Of the total who learned the rudiments of education at the moonlight schools in Clay County more than 500 trudged to the schoolhouses at night after their chores were done, and every man who has lived in the country and has worked on a farm knows what that means.

Stories of what the people in the schools endure to learn are stirring. The nights have never been too incli-

for those between 30 and 60, and the last for those who had passed the threescore mark. They wrote and "did arithmetic" on a blackboard in the county courthouse yard and read and spelled for prizes.

One of the notable features in the night school crusade has been the effect it has had on day schools. R. E. Jagers, the champion teacher, wrote in his report: "I never dreamed of such an effect as the moonlight school produced on the people of the community. Everybody is talking about the school because it reached the people that the day classes could not. I find that my day school has a larger attendance than ever before, and that the man or woman who will attend school at night will make an earnest effort to send his children during the day."

Having taught the largest number of adult illiterates to read and write, Mr. Jagers was sent to Washington a few weeks ago by the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission to be presented to the President and receive other honors.

An editor writes that a large number

ing a word, read well and put the entire multiplication table on the blackboard. Mr. Allen exclaimed: "This man learned in nine months more than I learned in all the time I went to school when a child."

Such is the work of the moonlight schools in Kentucky. Primers are given the beginners when they have learned their letters. The lessons are not given along the line of "I see a dog," but, "Farmer Brown is plowing his wheat field." Every lesson contains a lesson in itself that will be of use to every man when he works his own little "patch" of ground. Newspapers and Bibles are extensively used as textbooks in these schools.

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent.

LONDON, England.—Further information is now forthcoming as to the proposals of the Russian Ministry of Education which are designed to strengthen the future relations between Great Britain and Russia. One of the most important sections in the proposed act (which it is intended to pass before this autumn) deals with the place of English in the curriculum of secondary schools. Henceforth, out of three languages, English, French, and German, any two may be selected for study; while up to the present time, French and German have been obligatory languages, and the teaching of English was merely permissive.

In order to meet the growing demands for teachers of English that are being made by these schools all over the country, the Ministry of Education proposes to waive the special Russian examinations for teachers of foreign languages, and to admit suitably qualified British men and women, though a preference is given to those who have already some knowledge of Russian. This plan, making available a number of posts with salaries ranging between 2000 and 2500 rubles, is to be completed by the offer of assistance toward passage-money. A considerable number of young men and women would thus be enabled to come out for a longer or shorter period, and on their return to their native country, to prove good interpreters of Russian thought and feeling to their fellow-countrymen.

There are other proposals relating to arrangements for sending Russian professors and students to Great Britain, and for mutual association between the two countries in research and archaeological exploration. The whole content of this scheme is given by Dr. I. Y. Simpson (professor of natural science in the New College, Edinburgh, and the United Free Church College, Glasgow) as the result of a conversation with two officials personally attached to the Russian Minister of Education.

At Cambridge University, the position of Greek in the previous (first public) examination is again to come before the Senate. For the information of its members the Vice-Chancellor has published two memorials on the subject. The first, which is signed by some 170 members, ex-

presses disappointment that the Council of the Senate, while recording their opinion that the question of compulsory Greek is one of practical urgency, have yet decided to take no immediate action. It is now generally recognized, the memorial says, that in the altered circumstances of the nation, Greek must be made optional, and the signatories believe that to delay moving in the matter until the war ends will probably inflict grave injury on the future of the university and the educational welfare of the country.

The second memorial, signed by some 60 resident members, states that, while they recognize that changes and reforms in the university examinations and regulations should be thoroughly considered, they are strongly of opinion that the Senate should not be asked to take definite action until the war is over. It is interesting to note that the request for the abolition of compulsory Greek is not at this stage met by a direct negative, though when the matter comes before the Senate it is possible that such a course will be taken.

Aberdeen University has not at present any faculty of commerce, and this want has been lately pointed out in a paper read by Dr. J. F. Tocher before the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce. He dwelt upon the fact that several of the modern English universities (London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Durham) had not only endowed lectureships on commercial subjects, but had actually instituted such a faculty of commerce. Glasgow and Edinburgh were both moving in the matter, and it did not, therefore, seem right that Aberdeen University should lag behind. Dr. Tocher went on to say that in his gift of £2,000,000 to Scottish universities, Mr. Carnegie contemplated educational facilities of this nature, for among the objects of the benefaction, as stated in the constitution of the trust, occurred the words: "The increasing of facilities for acquiring a knowledge of history, economics, English literature and modern languages; and the increasing of facilities for acquiring a knowledge of such other subjects as are cognate to a technical and commercial education."

The lecturer believed that there was great divergence of opinion among the authorities as to the true function of a university, but at any rate modern universities were largely

concerned in the training of medical men, teachers, chemists, botanists, clergymen, lawyers, agriculturists and engineers. In Scotland, however, they did not yet provide full facilities for students who wished to become business men. He held that universities ought to offer such an education, quite apart from the reason that a benefaction existed for the purpose, though the path was made much easier for them in Scotland by the fact they had the means at hand for providing it. What was wanted for Aberdeen was the drafting of a scheme by the Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with specialists for the consideration of the university. The time had also come for a redistribution of the moneys available under the Carnegie Trust.

It is announced that the Government of New South Wales has endowed a chair of architecture at the University of Sydney, with the sum of £2000 a year. This is stated to be probably the first example in the British Empire of a Government recognizing the national importance of architecture. At present a number of students leave New South Wales each year to complete their architectural studies in Europe and America. Many of these students do not return, and their services, therefore, are lost to the community.

In his presidential address, Mr. Arthur F. Pritchard, president of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales, dwells upon the importance of this action of the Government on the welfare of the whole State. The following are the words: "It is not only by building well, in which art our master builders are amply proficient, that we can justify our existence as a profession, but by building beautifully and with due regard to the particular requirements of each individual building. It follows, therefore, that the higher side of our profession calls for that aid and encouragement which can be most readily and successfully obtained, for the majority of those entering our profession, by the establishment of a chair of architecture at the university. Thus will be opened up for our students that assured career which is already, by reasons of similar advantages, available to those selecting other professions."

Leeds University has issued a report dealing with the work of the ex-

tension lectures and tutorial classes for the year 1916. It is an interesting document, as showing the manner in which the schemes for university extension lectures have been gradually changing their character. There is a closer connection between the work of successive sessions than formerly. Thus the classes at York and Bradford on European history and public finance have reached their fourth year; those at Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Keighley and Sowerby Bridge (including biology, English literature and social and political theory) are in their third and last year, while classes more recently formed on philosophy, industrial history and economics may possibly in their turn be continued up to three or four years. At Halifax 21 of the original students are still in attendance, at other centers named. These figures are low, as compared with the number of students at occasional university courses of lectures in the beginning of the extension movement. But the tutorial work thus accomplished in the evenings is often of a high order and compares not unfavorably (in the subjects chosen) with the performance of "whole-time" university students.

The remarks of one of the tutors, who had been taking a first year course in industrial history, may be quoted as illustrating the conditions of study for men and women, mostly engaged in industrial occupations during the day: "At the outset over 30 students came to take the course, but it soon became clear that several had mistaken the nature and difficulty of the work. The 'original roll' finally stood at a total of 21 students. . . . A remarkable change has come over this class during the session. At first the lectures were accepted critically, and the questioning revealed an uncertainty as to the meaning and value of the subject. Most students were content to urge that the strangeness of the subject matter prevented them from expressing definite opinions. This led me to revise my plan for the lectures, and for the stage-by-stage method I substituted the rapid description of the main periods in the economic history of England, and followed this up with a more detailed account of each period in relation to the tendencies noted in the general setting."

Good Schools a Need of Virgin Islands

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (formerly Danish West Indies).—There are good communal schools in the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, where instruction is imparted free of charge. The curriculum includes reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, physiology and Danish.

Clergymen who have traveled through the islands from Demerara to St. Thomas, and have lived and worked in some of them, are of the opinion that in none of the islands of this group is there such a good system of communal schools where the children are taught free as we have here. The system is the Danish and is very good. In the highest class of the communal schools Danish is the vehicle of instruction.

There are in St. Thomas and St. Croix elementary schools and in St. Croix there is a good high school, which although it leads a precarious existence, does much good. The highest branches are taught.

The communal schools are patronized by the poorest of the inhabitants. Very few, a negligible quantity, of the middle class, make use of them because of a desire to keep their children away from undesirable.

In St. Croix, as said before, there is a high school which the children of the middle and upper classes attend, but in St. Thomas there is no such permanent school. This is what occurs. A high school is opened, prospers for some years, and then goes out of existence for lack of support. Its successor fares the same fate after an existence as short or shorter than its predecessor.

The reasons are that the well-to-do send their children to Europe, America or Antigua while those that are without means to send their children away and do not wish them to mix with the children of the communal schools, are placed at a great disadvantage and must make use of the schools of mushroom growth mentioned above.

pected from the American Government, especially that facilities may be given to help the natives to attend colleges or universities in America.

What the islands also lack sadly is an arrangement whereby the rising generation can be taught trades to enable them when men and women to earn a livelihood and be independent. Will this assistance be given? The rising generation is eager to acquire knowledge (may wisdom follow) and we are hopeful that America will help us to conquer the worst foe of the race—ignorance.

May the islands not hope to possess in the near future a public library, where the sole requisite for admittance would be correct behavior? The State provides prisons for offenders, well and good; but let the State also provide for ample instruction—good schools and libraries, and arrange that the rising generation be taught trades. Give these efficient officials, and a bright future is before us; as ignorance diminishes its companion, vice, will decrease.

Summer Course in Botany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The summer school at New York University this year will offer more than 250 courses grouped under the headings, pedagogical, commercial and collegiate. A departure from precedent will be a course on botany. New members of the faculty will be Dr. Wallace F. Powers of Simmons College, Albert M. C. McMaster of the U. S. Naval Academy, and Dean Albert K. Heckel of Lafayette College.

Honor System in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—High and secondary schools of the State to the number of 50 have adopted the honor system of the University of Virginia as a result of the campaign of the extension department and the University Y. M. C. A.

Consolidated Schools in Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi's consolidated school system, which has grown from 192 schools at the beginning of 1916 to 290 on March 15, 1917, is attracting the attention of educators from all parts of the United States. Progress made in this branch of the State's educational system has far exceeded the expectations of even its most enthusiastic proponents.

Ten years ago, the rural school system of the State had not advanced far from the old log schoolhouse and the granting of a vacation whenever the majority of the pupils was needed for the harvesting of some crop or the spring planting. Even five years ago there were few schools in the rural sections of Mississippi which attempted to give complete secondary education. Today, however, 33,037 pupils are receiving an education in these consolidated rural schools, their curricula giving courses equal to those offered by city schools.

Under the direction of the State Department of Education, aided by Federal agents, the consolidated school has been made the social and economic as well as the educational center of the community. It is one of the great influences, according to the educational officials of the State, which are keeping Mississippi's farm boys and girls at home, and has done a great deal to advance the "back-to-the-soil" movement which has done so much to rehabilitate the farms of this part of the South.

Joined into one school, the pupils of several former schools get better teachers, a better building and greater opportunities to learn with longer terms of study. The more distant pupils are carried by automobiles and wagons to the consolidated school in the morning and home again at night. During 1915-16, these carriers handled 7788 pupils. During 1916-17, this number increased to 14,648, nearly double that of the preceding 12 months. In south Mississippi, where there are many water courses and baysous, motorboats are in use in place of the motor cars and wagons.

THE HOME FORUM

Being All Things to All Men

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT is a little word of four letters which expresses much that is of value in all the relationships of life, and yet which has no place in any curriculum, nor does it form part of the instruction given in any Sunday school. That little word is tact, and in the light which Christian Science throws upon the processes of the human mind, and upon the relations between a man and his brother man, it is seen that the quality known as tact is of great importance.

The question is, what is tact? Is it a quality which is only intuitive, or can it be cultivated? The Christian Scientist will probably answer the last question in the affirmative, while others will be doubtful on the point, and a little consideration of the word and what it stands for will perhaps reveal the reason of this difference of opinion.

To many people the application of the word "tactful" to any person would convey the idea that that individual was diplomatic, actuated by motives of policy, not quite sincere or trustworthy. That there are and have been such is unquestionable, but the question still remains, are those qualities the characteristics of tact? Surely not, those are merely variants of the human will, and have no relationship to true tact.

Again it will be said that tact is only another word for sympathy, but a moment's thought will show that while the tactful person is truly sympathetic, it is quite possible and very common to find a fund of sympathy where there is no tact wherewith to express it or use it, and so it falls of its fruition, sometimes stirring up difficulties rather than allaying them.

To gain a true insight into this, or any other mental quality, the first requisite is to gain some understanding of Principle, and of the enlightenment which some understanding of divine Mind brings to the human consciousness, because only so can anyone be sure of discerning the fine line

which separates spiritual intuitions from mere human impulses which operate with so much subtlety that they would, if it were possible, deceive the very elect.

Tact, then, truly understood, is an expression of improved characteristics, for it is compounded of alertness, of wisdom and of love. Of alertness, because it gives the quickness to discern the need or the difficulty, of wisdom because it shows the way to deal with the problem, and of love because it gives the sympathy which recognizes how to heal it.

To the student of Christian Science tact is an invaluable weapon, meeting as he does with every phase of human need, for it gives him the insight to discern, and the ability to rebuke without wounding or discouraging, the thought which is perhaps only just turning hesitatingly to the healing Christ.

And indeed in every human relationship, that of fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, husbands and wives, how often has one seen a reserved, half-shrinking reaching out for help or encouragement thrown back upon itself by a well-meant, fussy attempt to assist, where a little tact would have shown that the one thing the sufferer needed was to be left quietly to work out his problem alone after the encouraging word had been said which had started him on the right road. Or again, on the other hand, is not the one who seems to need constant personal guidance as he takes his first steps on the upward grade, sometimes left somewhat impatiently to his own devices, instead of being tactfully shown the difference between leaning on personality for help, instead of on Principle.

It has sometimes been insinuated that when Paul said that he had become all things to all men, he was admitting that he diplomatically attempted to cajole his hearers by pretending an agreement with them which he did not feel, but would it not be

more just and more in keeping with what we know of the great apostle's character, to acknowledge that with never-failing tact and true sympathy he was able so to put himself into the other person's place, and see from his point of view, that he was enabled to lift him spiritually to a higher plane of thought and action?

For our guidance in the way of Truth, Mrs. Eddy the Discoverer of Christian Science says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 357-358): "Divine Love is the substance of Christian Science, the basis of its demonstration, yes, its foundation and superstructure. Love impels good works. Love is greatly needed, and must be had to mark the way in divine Science." All through Mrs. Eddy's writings, indeed, the same quickness of discernment in meeting another's need is inculcated as indispensable to the Christian Scientist. In the first few pages of the chapter on Christian Science Practice in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she iterates and reiterates the necessity of that true sympathy with and affection for suffering humanity which Jesus manifested in his dealings with the woman "who was a sinner." Again, in her work "Retrospection and Introspection" there are many passages emphasizing the same point, and the closing words of that book are those lines of A. E. Hamilton:

"And comforters are needed much Of Christlike touch."

How then shall we all attain to this quick and active understanding of our neighbor's need? By becoming ourselves more obedient to the one Mind, for that is the only way by which self may be overcome, and it is always self in some form or other which prevents us from seeing our neighbor's troubles or joys. That alone, too, can give us the right desire to give out good, not only to our immediate surroundings, but to all humanity, to love man more because we love God most. Such an attitude of mind so quickens and enlarges the sympathies that even without any spoken word those brought into contact with it will feel its benediction and respond to its healing influence.

It has been truly said that a want of perception is the devil's deadliest ally, and it seems probable that most of the quarrels, contentions and difficulties so lamentably common in human experience, could all be avoided if we were looking constantly to the divine Mind for its never-failing supply of alertness, wisdom and love, which would surely find its expression in the "word fitly spoken," which is "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Fingle Valley

Wide woodland worlds are ringing
With the dappled gray birds' singing
And the stream flows by
A forget-me-not's eye
Where silver fronds are upspringing.
Soft blades and blossoms mingle
In the misty vale of Fingle
And the young leaves play
Through each emerald day
In many a dense and edgy.

—Edna Phillips.

Sir Joshua Writes of Gainsborough

In his Fourteenth Discourse Sir Joshua Reynolds speaks of the character of Gainsborough.

"It may not be improper to make mention of some of the customs and habits of this extraordinary man; points which come more within the reach of an observer; I, however, mean such only as are connected with his art, and indeed were, as I apprehend, the causes of his arriving to that high degree of excellence, which we see and acknowledge in his works. Of these causes we must state, as the fundamental, the love which he had to his art; to which, indeed, his whole mind appears to have been devoted, and to which everything was referred; and this we may fairly conclude from various circumstances of his life, which were known to his intimate friends. Among others, he had a habit of continually remarking to those who happened to be about him whatever peculiarity of countenance, figure, or happy effect of light and shadow, occurred in prospects, in the sky, in walking the streets, or in company. If, in his walks, he found a character that he liked, and whose attendance was to be obtained, he ordered him to his house; and from the

fields he brought into his painting-room stumps of trees, weeds, and animals of various kinds; and designed them not from memory, but immediately from the objects. He even framed a kind of model of landscapes on his table, composed of broken stones, dried herbs, and pieces of looking-glass, which he magnified and improved into rocks, trees and water. How far this latter practice may be useful in giving hints, the professor of landscape can best determine. Like every other technical practice, it seems to me wholly to depend on the general talent of him who uses it. Such methods may be nothing better than contemptible and mischievous trifling; or they may be aids. I think, upon the whole, unless we constantly refer to real nature, that practice may be more likely to do harm than good. I mention it only as it shows the solicitude and extreme activity which he had about everything that related to his art; that he wished to have his objects embodied as it were, and distinctly before him; that he neglected nothing which could keep his faculties in exercise, and derived hints from every sort of combination.

"We must not forget, whilst we are on this subject, to make some re-

A Thousand Year Pine

"Few trees ever held for me such an attraction as did a gigantic and venerable yellow pine which I discovered one autumn day several years ago while exploring the southern Rockies. It grew within sight of the Cliff Dwellers' Mesa Verde, which stands at the corner of four states, and as I came upon it one evening just as the sun was setting over that mysterious tableland, its character and heroic proportions made an impression upon me which I shall never forget," says Enos A. Mills in "The Story of a Thousand Year Pine."

"I went with the axmen who were to cut the old tree down. . . I wanted to read Old Pine's autobiography. A veteran pine that had stood on the southern Rockies and struggled and triumphed through the changing seasons of hundreds of years must contain a rare life story. From his stand between the mesa and the pine-plumed mountain, he had seen the

panorama of the seasons and many a strange pageant. . . Yet although he had not recorded what he had seen, I knew that he had kept a fairly accurate diary of his own personal experience. This I knew the saw would reveal, and this I had determined to see.

"Nature matures a million conifer seeds for each one she chooses for growth, so we can only speculate as to the selection of the seed from which sprang this storied pine. It may be that the cone in which it matured was crushed into the earth by the hoof of a passing deer. It may have been hidden by a jay, or, as is more likely, the tree may have grown from one of the unseen cones which a squirrel had buried for winter food."

"I had come a long distance for the express purpose of deciphering Old Pine's diary as the scroll of his life should be laid open in the sawmill. The abandonment of the shattered

form compelled the adoption of another way of getting at his story. . . Day after day I worked. I dug up the roots and thoroughly dissected them, and with the aid of a magnifier I studied the trunk, the roots, and the limbs.

"I carefully examined the base of his stump, and in it I found ten hundred and forty-seven rings of growth. He had lived through a thousand and forty-seven years. As he was cut down in 1903, his birth probably occurred in 856."

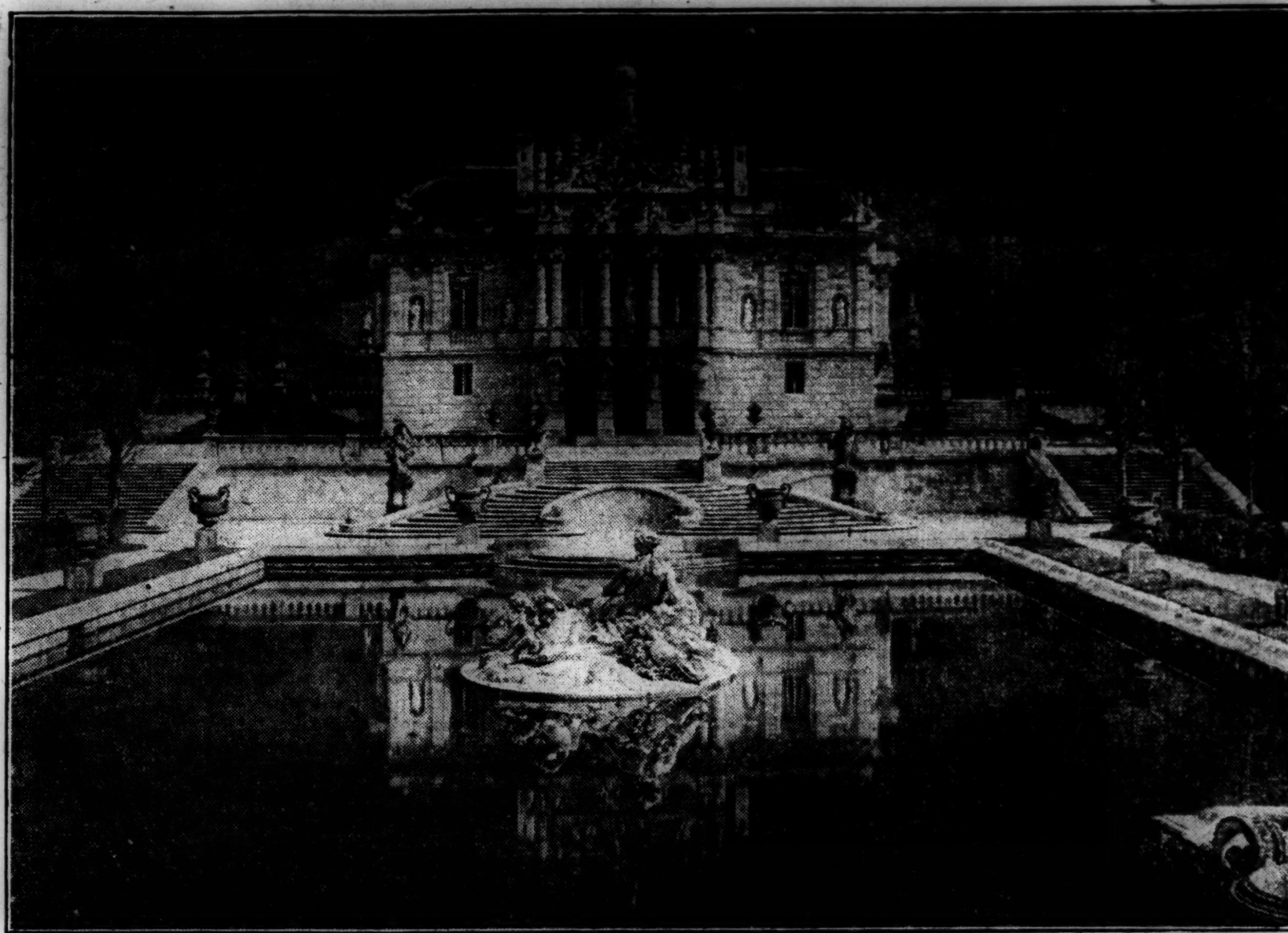
"The lower section of Old Pine's trunk contained records which I found interesting. One of these in particular aroused my imagination. I was sawing off a section of this lower portion when the saw, with a buzz-z-z, suddenly jumped. The object was harder than the saw. I wondered what it could be, and, cutting the wood carefully away, laid bare a flint arrowhead. Close to this one I found another, and then with care I counted

the rings of growth to find out the year these had wounded Old Pine. The outer ring which these arrowheads had pierced was the six hundred and thirtieth; so that the year of this occurrence was 1456."

"The year that Columbus discovered America, Old Pine was a handsome giant with a round head held more than one hundred feet above the earth. He was six hundred and thirty-six years old, and with the coming of the Spanish adventurers his lower trunk was given new events to record. The year 1540 was a particularly memorable one for him. This year brought the first horses and bearded men into the drama which was played around him. This year, for the first time, he felt the edge of steel and . . . fire. The old chronicles say that the Spanish explorers found the cliff-houses in the year 1540. I believe that during this year a Spanish party may have camped beneath Old Pine and built a

fire against his instep, and that some of the explorers backed him with an axe. The old pine had distinct records of axe and fire markings during the year 1540. It was not common for the Indians of the West to burn or mutilate trees, and it was common for the Spaniards to do so."

"While I was working over the old pine, a Frémont squirrel who lived near by used every day to stop in his busy harvesting to look on and scold me. As I watched him placing his cones in a hole in the ground under the pine-needles, I often wondered if one of his buried cones would remain there unopened to germinate and expand ever green into the air, and become a noble giant to live as long and as useful a life as Old Pine. I found myself trying to picture the scenes in which this tree would stand when the birds came singing from the Southland in the springtime of the year 3000."



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Royal Castle of Linderhof, Bavaria

"The next morning" (after visiting Oberammergau), we visited the royal castle of Linderhof," says Frank Roy Frapprie, in "Little Pilgrimages Among Bavarian Inns." "Driving out of the village, we soon left the peaceful valley and plunged into the Graswangthal, a lonesome wooded ravine, stopped for a moment at the village of Graswang, and then were again in the woods, with now and again beautiful glimpses of the high mountains, with the Zugspitze crowning the range. At the Linder Forsthaus the drive to the castle left the main road and soon brought us to the castle."

"Linderhof was built in 1869-78 for Ludwig II in the style of Louis XV, and is surrounded by extensive gardens, which seem out of place in this lonely mountain valley. Ludwig was born at Nymphenburg, and passed much time at Schleissheim. These two castles, both with grounds and buildings in the French style, little imitations of Versailles, materially influenced Ludwig's taste. To his mind the greatest period of Bavaria was that when it arrayed itself on the side of France. This palace shows his affection for French styles of architecture."

"The entrance hall and stairway are imposing and gorgeous. They contain an equestrian statue of Louis XIV, the 'roi soleil,' with his golden sun on the ceiling, above it, and a great Sévres vase given by Napoleon III. A marble staircase leads to the upper floor, where there are ten rooms, all decorated by Bavarian artists. There is nothing especially noteworthy in them, although all are pleasingly and gorgeously furnished and decorated. One gains the same general impression of useless splendor that royal palaces usually give."

"After visiting the various rooms we passed out into the gardens behind the

castle, which are well adorned with statues, vases, and flower-beds. A great Neptune fountain spouts water from tritons and horses when the cascades behind are flowing, which occurs only at stated times. On the north side of the garden we come to a cliff, where the attendant, by pressing a spring, causes a block of the rock to revolve, giving entrance to the Blue Grotto. This consists of three caves, one behind the other. The first is softly illuminated by a flood of pink

light. The middle one is very large; stalactites and stalagmites overgrown with vegetation are abundant, and in the middle is a little lake covered with water-lilies, on which swims Lohengrin's swan-boat. The background is formed by a painting of Tannhäuser's dream-life in the Venusberg. These wonders are best seen from two costly viewpoints, the King's Seat and the Lorelei, built of coral, crystal, and seashells. The lighting is magical.

"Passing through the small third grotto, the rock turns again, and we emerge into the sunlight. Directly before us is the Moorish kiosk, a temple in Oriental style, magnificently adorned inside with Turkish furniture, majolica vases, and a number of gorgeously painted bronze peacocks."

Nelson's Return to England in 1802

Capt. A. T. Mahan's "Life of Nelson," a fine biography, tells of Nelson's return to England in 1802. Nelson had just missed engaging the French fleet on the high seas.

"While those at the head of the State thus hung upon his counsels, and drew encouragement from his indomitable confidence, the people in the streets looked up to him with that wistful and reverent dependence which does not wholly understand, but centers all its trust upon a tried name. They knew what he had done in the now distant past, and they had heard lately that he had been to the West Indies, and had returned, having saved the chief jewel among the colonies of the empire. They knew, also, that

their rulers were fearful about invasion, and that in some undefined way Nelson had stood, and would yet stand, between them and harm. The rapidity of his movements left little interval between the news of his being back at Gibraltar and the announcement of his arrival at Portsmouth, which was not generally expected."

"If any doubt of the approval of his countrymen mingled with the distress Nelson unquestionably felt at having missed the enemy, he was touchingly undeceived. As soon as the Victory and his flag were made out, the people flocked to Portsmouth, collecting on the ramparts of the town and other points of view, in inaudible testimony of welcome. As the barge pulled to the shore, and upon landing, he was greeted with loud and long-continued cheering. In London the same demonstrations continued whenever he was recognized in public. Lord Nelson arrived a few days ago," wrote Radstock. "He was received in town almost as a conqueror, and was followed round by the people with huzzas. So much for a great and good name most nobly and deservedly acquired." "I met Nelson in a mob in Piccadilly," wrote Minto at the same time, "and got hold of his arm, so that I was mobbed too. It is really quite affecting to see the wonder and admiration, and love and respect of the whole world; and the genuine expression of all these sentiments at once, from gentle and simple, the moment he is seen. It is beyond anything represented in a play or in a poem of fame. In these few days was concentrated the outward reward of a life spent in the service of his country. During them, Nelson was conspicuously the first man in England—first alike in the love of the people and in importance to the State."

An April Day

A gust of bird song, a patter of dew. A cloud, and a rainbow's warning. Suddenly, sunshine and perfect blue—An April day in the morning.

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Time Is Ripe for a Great Stride

A CONFERENCE on the foodstuff situation in the United States, in which all parts of the country, save New England and the Pacific Coast, are represented, is being held in St. Louis, Mo., under the direction of David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in response to thousands of demands, from all parts of the Union, for information as to what the Nation will do with regard to soil production in the present crisis. One of the measures advanced there for effecting a great saving of grain for food purposes was the proposed closing of the breweries and distilleries. Secretary Houston was frank and specific in dealing with existing conditions. The report of the wheat crops, he said, indicated that the yield of this grain would be the smallest in several recent seasons. Moreover, reports in his possession showed that there would be a great shortage both of seed and of farm labor.

Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, during Monday's session of the conference, touched upon a matter of prime importance, yet too often overlooked, namely, that in the circumstances shaped by events of late occurrence, the United States must feel obligated not only to feed its own population of 100,000,000 people, but to assist very materially in feeding the soldiers at the Allied fronts, in addition to whatever expeditionary forces it may send overseas as reinforcements; while, besides all this, the Western Republic will be looked to by the civil populations of the Allied nations to supplement their home-grown crops, and to furnish all the food possible for the needy millions in Belgium and elsewhere.

Here is presented what may properly be described as a herculean task; but its performance is not impossible. There is land and labor enough available to bring it to a successful issue, if resources are utilized systematically and efficiently. The acreage of fertile soil which lies fallow or waste every year, if cultivated this spring, will add immensely to production. The human energy that is spent upon play, and wasted in idleness or in trivial pursuits, if rightly directed, will be sufficient not only to cultivate acreage usually nonproductive, but to supply the help needed on the regularly tilled farms. In both cases, and in all cases, whether land, labor or crops shall be considered, the way to the solution of the problem lies through the elimination of waste. By changing the method now in practice, Mr. Waters said, it would be possible to mill 81 instead of 73 per cent of the wheat crop, thus increasing the production of flour by 18,000,000 barrels, while by closing all the breweries and distilleries in the country it would be possible to effect a saving in wheat for food consumption of 6,000,000 bushels annually.

Food conservation, it should be constantly remembered, is the next essential to food production. It has been our province repeatedly to call attention to the enormous waste occasioned in the United States by inadequate distribution, and by speculative and monopolistic manipulation of the crops. The transportation system performs only a part of its function when it carries passengers, raw material, and manufactured merchandise. It is neglecting a principal part of its function when it fails to haul and distribute foodstuffs upon the call of markets and consumers; when one-quarter of the country is oversupplied while another is undersupplied with the things called table necessities; when, in fact, products that command exorbitant prices because of their scarcity in some sections, are too cheap in other sections, because of their abundance, to be gathered or shipped. To produce in 1917 the greatest crops in the history of the country, only to have immense portions of them fall into the hands of speculators, and to have tremendous quantities of them left to rot in the field for want of markets, or, worse still, to be turned into drink in order to debase labor, will profit nothing. To plant, cultivate, and harvest the crops is three-fourths of the story, but the unfinished part, that which has to do with the placing of them in the hands of consumers, is the most important of all.

Not merely a saving of 6,000,000 bushels of wheat annually would be effected by the shutting down of the breweries and distilleries. This would be only a small fraction of the gain in waste elimination following complete suppression of the liquor traffic, which with its multifarious ramifications, is the greatest known enemy of intelligently directed human effort, energy, thrift, economy, and toil. Indulgence in liquor saps the will, as well as the ability, of its victims to do their part of the world's work. The liquor evil has been one of the unfortunate influences operating to strip the countryside, and to congest the town and city in the last half century. It has contributed as much as any other single cause, and probably more than any other, toward creating, among great masses of the people, a distaste for the quiet and independence of the farm and a corresponding liking for the city tenement district and the slum. Let the breweries and the distilleries be closed, from ocean to ocean and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and an unparalleled stride for conservation of all that makes for individual comfort and national prosperity will have been taken.

"I Know, Because I Saw"

ONE of the most terrible indictments of a civilized Nation ever launched was that publicly made before the members and guests of the Canadian Club, in New York, on Monday night. The speaker was no mere layman repeating the gossip of the clubs or the questionable reports of political organizations. He was the ex-Ambassador of the United States of America, speaking with a full sense of his responsibility and out of a knowledge

gained with his own eyes. It was, in short, from the experience acquired during his visits to the prison-camps, in Germany, where the men of the Allied armies taken in battle are confined, that Mr. Gerard spoke, and his words should be given the full publicity intended for them, in order that the world may understand something of the conditions in which the United States has entered the war, as the President pointed out, in his great speech to Congress, in hopes of preventing the repetition of them in the future.

"I want to tell you Canadians tonight," Mr. Gerard said, "some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in the German prisoner of war camps," and, he added, "I know, because I saw." Then in perfectly simple and direct language which had no need of embroidery, he told his tale. He had read one day in the papers that a number of Germans in a certain town had been sent to prison, and their names printed in the North German Gazette, that they "might be exposed to shame, and their falsity made known to generations of Germans to come." When he read that, he was, he said, rejoiced, because he felt that at last some of these people were to be punished for mistreating prisoners of war. He told the United States Consul in the town, therefore, to make a report to him on the subject; and, when he received the report, he found, to his astonishment, the circumstances were these. A train-load of Canadian prisoners had been shunted into a siding in the town. The men were starving and had no means of quenching their thirst. Some of the townspeople had given them food and drink, and it was for this ministrations to the needs of the prisoners of the Fatherland, that the culprits had been sent to prison, and their names held up to execration by the government.

This, however, was far from all Mr. Gerard had to say. He told how, when typhus broke out in a Russian prisoners' camp, the custodians sent for the English and French prisoners, and, with the brutal jest that "Allies ought to stick together," flung them into the jaws of certain death in the infected camp. So demoralized, indeed, were the very children, by the brutalities they daily witnessed, that he had seen little boys with bows and arrows tipped with nails, marching about the camps, "with German simplicity and kindness," shooting these arrows into the defenseless prisoners. One other story Mr. Gerard told, as bad as any of these. It was the story of a certain camp in which the guards had trained sheep dogs to bite the prisoners as they went through on their rounds, and it was rarely, the Ambassador added, that they failed to bite some prisoners. This particular case was, however, too much for Mr. Gerard. He complained direct to Berlin on the subject, and then when, after a long interval, no notice was taken of his complaint, he addressed himself direct to the commandant. "I told him," he said, "that I was a very good pistol shot, and that I felt like going out, and shooting some trained dogs, and seeing what they would do about it." The hint was taken. Shortly afterwards the commandant was removed.

Such was the story Mr. Gerard told the Canadian Club of New York, almost simultaneously with the publication of the more terrible report of Mr. Sharp, the ambassador of the United States to the French Republic, on the subject of the wanton destruction of the evacuated districts in northern France, and on the very evening of the day on which the most terrible report of all, that of an official of the United States, in Belgium, who had witnessed the methods by which the people of that Kingdom have been dragged into the slavery of forced labor, through the argument of the whip and the machine gun, was given to the press. These three statements have been made by officials of the United States, two of them ambassadors to great powers, and all above suspicion; and, reading them, one is led to wonder why there should be any longer any hesitation in accepting the most terrible disclosures in the awful report of Lord Bryce on the original Belgian atrocities.

The Injustice of the Just

WE HAVE received, from the Simplified Spelling Board, a letter in controversy of an article which appeared, some little time ago, in our columns, on the subject of the action of the Board in endeavoring to persuade the various State Education Departments to adopt its proposals for the reform of the national spelling. In this letter, however, if the Secretary to the Board, who signs it, will forgive us for remarking, the actual point of our article is almost entirely overlooked, whilst practically the whole body of it is devoted to rebutting an argument which, whatever this paper may think on the subject, was never advanced. The letter, in short, consists of seven paragraphs. But only in one of them does the Board attempt to grapple with the obvious intention of our article, which, to put it quite frankly, was to challenge both its authority for undertaking the crusade it has undertaken, and its academic ability to deal with the task it has addressed itself to. We did not, in short, dream of describing as impertinent the effort, qua effort, to simplify the national spelling. We were, and we remain, most distinctly distrustful of the qualifications of the members of the Board for the importance of the undertaking they have gratuitously embarked upon.

The simple fact is that the English language is, perhaps, the greatest heritage of the English-speaking world. It is the language in which liberty has been preached around the world. It is the language of Chaucer, of Shakespeare, and of Milton; of Alfred, of Cromwell, and of Washington; it is the language of Wyclif, of Tyndale, and of the King James Bible, that book of which Macaulay himself wrote that "if everything else in our language should perish, it would alone suffice to show the whole extent of its beauty and power." This being so, it might have been imagined that modesty alone would have deterred the members of the Simplified Spelling Board from endowing themselves with an authority which the greatest masters of that language, on both sides of the Atlantic have shown no anxiety to assume. If a reform of the national spelling is desirable, it is even more desirable that it should be undertaken, not by a body of

gentlemen who derive their mandate from the trustees of a private endowment, no matter how wealthy, but from a most carefully selected committee of all the greatest authorities on the language available. Such a body of men would have commanded the confidence of the English-speaking world, which, with every respect to the gentlemen who compose the Board in question, they can scarcely pretend to.

In saying this we are perfectly aware that the Board "claims the right to make its conclusions known and to ask others to accept them." Now that the Board enjoys the right to do this is a thing we are not aware that we have ever disputed. What we have questioned is quite another thing, it is the wisdom of exercising the right. If the authority of the Board had been bestowed upon it, after the most careful consideration and selection, by the great Universities, there would be less reason or inclination to dispute it. But seeing that, upon its own showing, it is a purely "independent body," finding its support in a fund derived from a great commercial undertaking, the plain man is driven to ask whether the reform of the language is to be dependent on the generosity of multi-millionaires, in which case there need be no limits, save financial ones, to the appointment of Boards, and to the confusion emanating from their labors. It should, surely, be one of the first duties of the reformer to conserve the integrity of the language, even in its spelling, and this is barely possible on a basis of independent suggestion, and go-as-you-please decision. Between such methods and those of l'Académie Française there is a great gulf fixed.

In saying all this it is only fair to point out that the Board draws a sharp distinction between spelling and language. Now we are perfectly content for the purpose of the present discussion to confine the question entirely to one of spelling, and not to waste powder and shot on the matter of language. If the Board thinks, and that seems to be the only deduction to be drawn from its contention, that one may be taken and the other left, in plain English that it has the right to simplify the spelling, so long as it does not meddle with the language, we are thankful for the concession, but remain entirely unconvinced with respect to the claim. Language is defined in the Oxford Dictionary, one of those referred to in the Board's letter, as "words and their use." If the spelling or structure of a word is not part of a word, and so part of the language, if a word is part of the language, then it can only be said, in the words of Lord Dunsyre, that this claim "is one of those things no fellow can understand." For here is a strange thing. The Board informs us that it is only concerned with those words the etymology of which is faulty. But when the word etymology is looked up in the Oxford Dictionary it is found to be defined as, "branch of linguistic science concerned with this," truly "wonderfuller" and "wonderfuller," a branch of linguistic science, and yet not language; and the Board correcting us, more in sorrow than in anger, for our carelessness in the matter. We believe it was "Dolly," was it not? anyway the Spelling Board will know, who declared that "a book might be written on the injustice of the just."

Siberia

SIBERIA is a Russian province larger than Europe. Such a bald, guidebook introduction gives, perhaps, an idea as good as any other of the vastness of that great land which stretches from the Urals to the Pacific, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Chinese frontier. Perhaps no other country is more consistently and persistently misapprehended than Siberia. To the world at large the name still conjures up visions of eternal snow, of frozen wastes and frozen rivers, of bleak, forbidding uplands and great, treeless valleys and, every now and again, a long file of chained convicts "slowly and toilfully, verst after verst, traversing the continent on their three years' march to that great inferno of the Far East, the convict island of Sakhalin."

This traditional Siberia was for many years a favorite field for the melodramatist and for the novelist who desired to give an utterly free rein to their imagination. Siberia, however, is very far from being a "frozen waste" or any other kind of waste. In winter, it is true, there is snow more than enough, but, by the end of April, spring has set in with remarkable beauty and charm, and, during the weeks that follow, Siberia makes up for lost time. Of course, in a country so vast, conditions vary greatly in different parts; but, generally speaking, the land is astonishingly fertile, and those who know the country best confidently predict that it will, some day, become one of the great granaries of the world. The Russian authorities have known all about this for years, as they have known of Siberia's immense resources in other directions, and every means has been resorted to to secure the colonization of the territory by Russians.

As early in its history as 1658, Siberia began to be a place of exile and a penal colony. Rebels under Peter the Great, courtiers of rank under the empresses, Polish confederates under Catherine II, the "Decembrists" under Nicholas I, nearly 50,000 Poles, after the insurrection of 1863, were exiled to Siberia, and vast armies of political prisoners since have passed through the great clearing station at Chelyabinsk, on the eastern side of the Urals, and have been transported thence to their allotted zone or prison somewhere between the Urals and the Pacific, 3000 miles away. Prisons, indeed, are common enough buildings in Siberia. Irkutsk, for instance, is literally surrounded by great prisons which, for generations, have received the criminal and political offenders of Russia. Then, as imprisonment for any length of time has almost invariably carried with it exile for life, scarcely any of the prisoners, when released, have been allowed to return to Russia. The population of Irkutsk, as of so many other Siberian towns, is mainly composed of former convicts or their descendants.

A convict in Russia, however, is very far from being necessarily a criminal. And these towns, such as Omsk and Irkutsk, have no appearance of being convict settlements. They are not the overgrown, dreary, steppe villages which many still picture them, but thriving and

modern cities, with lofty buildings and broad streets, long and straight, with all the side streets set at right angles; schools, universities, theaters, and hotels in which the traveler finds himself amidst the most approved hotel surroundings. Then there are public gardens, public fêtes, fireworks displays, and bands, whilst everybody dresses very much in the same way as people do in Europe or America.

All that, however, is the best side of Siberia. A very little closer inspection only is required to understand the full misery of the life of thousands of those exiles, so many of whom are now returning joyfully to Russia. The horrors of the prescribed area, the utter inadequacy of the Government allowance, the loneliness of the exile, often highly educated, condemned to live within the confines of some village peopled with a semicivilized peasantry, would require many books adequately to describe. Certainly for no part of the Russian dominions will the great release of March 17, 1917, be more full of immediate blessing than for Siberia.

Notes and Comments

THAT military expert who informed the readers of a paper, published not a hundred miles from Boston, that the German retreat had been the most wonderful military maneuver on record, and completely capsize the Allies' plans for the Spring drive, must be getting more tired every day. The inconsiderateness of Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle is almost beyond bearing. Here they are not paying any attention at all to his literary periods, but acting for all the world as if he had not understood the situation. And then only to think of the way in which he ruthlessly discounted the retreat on Corunna, or the retreat beyond Torres Vedras, and all those marvelous campaigns of retirement which preceded the abdication of Napoleon.

LEARNING how to manage a blanket that is a little short at one end and not quite long enough at the other, with similar deficiencies in width, is one of the first things the young soldier should be taught. If he is not taught it, he will probably have an experience like that of a Western recruit who says that in his first week in camp he lost a great deal of sleep at night. When he lay on his back his stomach was cold; when he turned over his back was cold; when he pulled the blanket up around his shoulders he got cold feet, and when his feet were under the blanket his neck was uncomfortable. A veteran's recipe may, however, be worth considering. He says the only way to manipulate an army blanket, on a cold night, is to pull your knees up to your chin, lie face downward, and hold the four corners of the blanket in your teeth.

IN ONE little stanza in his newly published book of poems, "The Hunter and Other Poems," W. J. Turner manages to express a "boyish longing after unknown lands and seas" which will appeal to many. It occurs in his poem "Yucatan":

But sailing I have passed thee by,
And leaning on the white ship's rail
Watched thy dim hills till mystery
Wrapped thy far stillness close to me
And I have breathed, "Tis Yucatan!"

IT IS a common conviction that Representative Rankin missed, for herself and for the cause with which her name is closely identified, a golden opportunity when, the other day, she had her vote recorded in opposition to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people of her country; but while this act cannot be recalled, Miss Rankin will not be denied other opportunities perhaps equally golden. There will be measures, for instance, in the outcome of which millions of women and children of the war zones of Europe will have vital concern, and it seems reasonable to believe that, when the roll shall be called upon them, Miss Rankin's voice will ring out clear and firm on the right side.

IN NEW YORK CITY, and perhaps elsewhere in the United States and Canada where the agitation which has resulted in the determination to plant thousands of doorway gardens has been most noticeable, it appears that the price of garden seeds has advanced, recently, from 25 to 200 per cent. As a matter of fact, these seeds are, of course, no more valuable, intrinsically, than they were, six months ago. The rule to "charge all the traffic will bear" is apparently being applied, not because there are not enough seeds to supply every demand, but because many of the people who buy will pay any price that may be asked. It is a fact to be remembered, in times like these, with so many commodities, potatoes, for instance, selling at three times their normal price, that no one has discovered an actual shortage in the United States. The man or woman with the money is evidently able to buy in any quantity.

Now that the date for the beginning and the ending of summer time in England has been fixed for the coming season, there ought, of course, to be an end to all strife on the question in that country for the present. There is, however, much to be said for the latest proposal that the commencement of summer time should coincide with the spring equinox and end with the autumnal equinox, that is to say, it should begin on the night of March 21-22 and end on the night of September 21-22. It is a good fixed time, and the idea is full of "law and order."

PRACTICALLY all great wars are responsible for the importation of some new words into the English language, or, at any rate, for their popularization. Thus the South African war rendered such words as commandeer, commando, kopje, veldt, and so on, familiar to all English-speaking people. There is one phrase in particular, arising out of the present war, which is likely to be requisitioned as an expression of indefiniteness for many years to come, and that is, "Somewhere in France." When Judge Parry took his seat at Lambeth County Court, recently, without his wig and gown, noticing the surprise of the barristers, he said he was sorry, but he had lost them "somewhere in Kent."